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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 15.

Allies Move to Set Up Joint War Plan; Roosevelt Bares Japan's Treachery

Enemy Vessels Damaged; Nazi Retreat Continues; Spain Ends U. S. Sailings

The World's Day—December 15, 1941

War in the Pacific: U. S. Damages Transports

At Sea

Two more Japanese transports were damaged seriously by United States Army bombers, the latest action taking place off Legaspi, 250 miles southeast of Manila on the Island of Luzon, an Army communiqué said. Four enemy transports were claimed sunk and three damaged in the first week of war in the Philippines. [Page 1.]

Wake and Midway Islands were reported still holding out against the Japanese.

Asiatic Continent

Capture of Kowloon—mainland portion of the British colony of Hong Kong—was apparent with British announcement that its troops were withdrawing. [Page 1.]

More British withdrawals in fighting in Northern Malaya north of Singapore were admitted by the British.

Japanese invasion of southeastern Burma has forced British withdrawal of its Victoria, Burma, garrison, the British admitted.

The Americas

People's armies in Latin-American nations—half a million strong—were proposed in Mexico City by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin-American Workmen, to support democratic defense.

Venezuela announced its ports are open to ships of the United States and other American nations at war with the Axis.

Air Service by Sindicato Condor, Brazilian affiliate of the German Lufthansa Airline, was suspended between Argentina and Chile after the Standard Oil Company stopped supplying gasoline.

In Russia: Retreat of Germans Continues

German withdrawal in Russia continued, Russian forces claiming capture of Uzlovaya, 40 miles southeast of Tula, which is 100 miles south of Moscow; Dubna, west of Tula, and Verkhove, 200 miles south of Moscow. [Page 6.]

German troop transport of 25,000 tons was reported sunk in the Black Sea.

General von Brauchitsch, German commander in chief, was reported from London on his way to Bucharest to demand that Rumania furnish five more divisions for the fight in Russia.

Moscow activities were reported as proceeding normally, with little damage of a vital nature sustained by bombs, by an American correspondent arriving there.

In Europe: Spanish Sailings to U. S. Canceled

Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company announced that all sailings of Spanish merchantmen for the Americas had been postponed "by Government order." Sailing of the liner Marques de Comillas for New York was postponed. From London Hitler was reported routing troops toward Spain.

United States, Britain, Russia, China, and the Netherlands are expected to sign a joint declaration of solidarity against the Axis with a pledge of no separate peace, London quarters said. [Page 1.]

German, Italian, and Japanese representatives met in a special conference which a German communiqué said was "summoned for the purpose of discussing new and important tasks resulting from the common war against the Anglo-Saxon powers."

New England: Boston Siren Unheard by Many

Boston gave a first test to its new, permanent air-raid siren, but few there were who heard it. [Page 2. Picture: Page 1.]

Mayor Tobin asked Boston City Council for $150,000 additional appropriation for civilian defense expenses. [Page 2.]

Loss of new motorship Oregon after collision with Naval vessel last week was attributed to ship blackout following United States entrance into war. [Page 2.]

United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon addressed a rally on Boston Common marking the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights. [Page 2.]

James M. Curley was granted a fifth continuance in Boston's attempt to collect $42,735. [Page 2.]

What teachers and pupils should do in an air raid: Page 5.

Washington: Willkie Lunches With President

Wendell L. Willkie, Republican standard-bearer for the Presidency in 1940 and strong supporter of President Roosevelt's foreign policy, was invited to the White House for lunch. [Page 3.]

Registration of all men from 19 through 44 for military service, and those of 18 and from 45 through 64 for defense duties, asked by the Administration, was considered by the Senate Military Committee.

Expansion of the two-ocean Navy was approved by the House Naval Affairs Committee, which authorized an increase of 150,000 tons. Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia said no new battleships would be built in this expansion.

The Nation's resources are mobilized and ready to meet the heavy demands of war, Secretary of the Interior Ickes reported to the President, stating that some Government conservation programs are ahead of schedule.

Recruiting stations of the Navy were ordered to remain open 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to accommodate enlistments.

The Supreme Court ruled in litigation involving the District of Columbia income tax that "persons are domiciled here who live here and have no fixed and definite intent to return and make their homes where they were formerly domiciled."

President Roosevelt signed bills permitting the use of United States military forces anywhere and holding Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard personnel in service for the duration.

Lend-Lease aid to 33 countries listed as United States allies totaled $1,202,000,000 through Nov. 30 with actual exports amounting to $595,000,000, President Roosevelt reported to Congress. [Page 9.]

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, December 15, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	The Home Forum	12
Christian Science Services on Radio	21	"By divine authority" (With Spanish Translation)	
Daily Features Page	23	Women's Club Activities	4
Editorials	24		
Entertainment Timetable	15		
Financial Pages	18-20		
For Children	14		
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	21		
Local Arts and Theater Page	15		
Maine Letter	4		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Page	16		

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

President Says Lend-Lease Aid Is to Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—President Roosevelt today submitted to Congress the full record of Japanese-American "peace" negotiations which ended in war.

The President dealt mostly with history but in words which burned with scathing invective.

He declared that Japan's part in these "negotiations" was marked by unswerving deception and dishonesty.

He disclosed that 3 hours and 40 minutes after Japanese bombers had sought to lay the Hawaiian Islands in waste, the Japanese Foreign Minister was informing the Ambassador to Tokyo of Japan's "cherished desire . . . for peace in the Pacific."

Denounces Treachery

He characterized Japan's double-dealing as something "for all history to read in amazement, in sorrow, in horror and in disgust!"

He disclosed for the first time how Japan sought to pour its fullest military might in its pre-war assault on Pearl Harbor, that Japanese submarines as well as aircraft participated in the surprise onslaught of Dec. 7.

He said that for ten years, since its attack on Manchuria in 1931, Japan's course in Asia has been a course of amicable words and hostile acts toward the United States, but that through it all America had sought to rebuild the structure of peace in the Pacific on the basis of justice and equality.

So much for the diplomatic record. Mr. Roosevelt laid it bare in words which makes diplomacy a living and scorching language.

Lend-Lease Aid

As if to symbolize that how decisively America has now itself abandoned the soft ways of diplomacy in face of Tokyo's acts of war, he sent to Congress at the same hour today his quarterly report on the operation of the lend-lease program and in announcing its sharp rise in effectiveness he avowed that this Government's aid to every nation fighting the Axis would not only continue but be progressively increased.

"We are now engaged in a total war against a group of Axis powers led by Nazi Germany and bent on world domination," he said in his letter transmitting the official report.

"Their strategy is world-wide. Ours also must be world-wide."

Assuring all anti-Axis powers that the weapons from the arsenal of democracy would be put to most effective use, the President said that "too much is at stake in this greatest of all wars for us to neglect peoples who are or may be attacked by our common enemies."

Parley Kept Open

In placing all the pertinent diplomatic documents relating to the Japanese "negotiations," Mr. Roosevelt at the end cited new information on how Tokyo kept the conversations alive for several hours after the first Japanese bombs began to rain on Pearl Harbor.

"The actual air and submarine

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Text of Roosevelt's message on American relations with Japan before war: Page 11.

U. S. Army Bombers Sink 4 Japanese Transports

Japanese forces have suffered severe losses in their attempts to strengthen their footholds in the Philippines, according to United States reports. Four Japanese transports have been sunk, three damaged by Army bombers off Northern Luzon, and two others blasted off Legaspi in South Luzon, Manila reports.

Ground action in Luzon appeared confined to two regions on the northern coast, Aparri and Vigan, and one to the south, Legaspi, where the Japanese forces were reported held in check. Manila and its environs suffered air attacks as the Philippine struggle resolved itself into a battle for air supremacy.

Meanwhile, garrisons defending the United States islands of Wake and Midway kept up their resistance, but it was presumed that Guam, girdled by Japanese bases, had fallen.

Japanese land successes against the British were seen in British withdrawal from Kowloon—mainland portion of the Hong Kong area—and British admission that its forces were forced to withdraw again in northern Malaya. Britain's garrison at Victoria, southeastern Burma, was forced to withdraw in the face of a Japanese invasion from Thailand.

By a Staff Artist

Developments in Philippines

According to official communiqués from Manila, Japan sustained naval losses off the northern coast of Luzon (1), where four transports were reported sunk and three damaged, and at Legaspi (2), where two transports were damaged. Ground action in Luzon has been confined mainly to the regions of Legaspi (2), Aparri (3), and Vigan (4), where latest announcements indicate Japanese forces have been checked. Manila (5) and its environs, including Nichols Field, Cavite, and Clark Field, have suffered Japanese air attacks.

Japanese Drive Forcing British To Quit Kowloon

By the Associated Press

Monday, Dec. 15

Japan's land offensive against the British in southeastern Asia made three apparent gains:

1. British troops admittedly were withdrawing from Kowloon—mainland portion of Hong Kong—in the face of ceaseless Japanese assaults from land, air, and sea.

2. Britain admitted that Japanese troops once again had gained ground in the Kedah area of Northern Malaya.

3. Britain admitted that its garrison at Victoria, southeastern Burma, was withdrawn following Japanese landings on the Kra Peninsula and subsequent penetration of that portion of Burma—a move obviously designed to isolate British Malaya and Singapore.

Constant Assault

At Hong Kong, British sources in London said, the Japanese have pounded the Colony from the land and air for the past two days. The withdrawal from Kowloon, they said, was ordered according to plan and "still is going on."

Hong Kong Island rises steeply from the flat waterfront to the gun-studded heights of "The Peak" overlooking the island city of Victoria and the Kowloon plains across about one mile of water.

The British said that they were using their lighter guns to defend

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

U. S. Army Planes Hit Troopships Off Philippines

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 15 (AP)—United States Army bombers, resisting Japanese attempts to reinforce troops landed at Legaspi, on the southeastern tip of Luzon Island, 250 miles from Manila, heavily damaged two Japanese transports yesterday, United States Army Headquarters reported today.

Announcement of the new American successes followed by 24 hours an official bulletin declaring that during the first week of the war Army bombers sank four Japanese transports and badly damaged three more off northern Luzon, where the invaders effected landings at several places.

Japanese air raiders, meanwhile, returned to the attack on Luzon, sweeping over the Manila area about noon (11 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday) and dropping bombs which, a brief communiqué said, fell in the vicinity of Nichols Field.

Air Activities Only

The communiqué, issued at 4 p. m. (3 a. m. E. S. T.), said that enemy activities throughout the day were confined entirely to the air.

Four Japanese fighter planes were shot down during yesterday's action off Legaspi, a communiqué declared.

The situation in general in the Philippines, which General Mac-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

London Parley Seeks Unity In Drive on Axis

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Passed by the British Censor)—The first steps are now being taken to set up a single strategic plan against the Axis powers, including Japan.

In response to a specific request from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, diplomatic negotiations have begun between London, Washington, Moscow, and Chungking on the problem of how best to co-ordinate the military, naval, and air action on a world-wide scale. The Chinese proposal appears to have been for a complete unified command. Indications here, however, are that something much more modest is now being prepared.

This will take the form, according to usually well-informed quarters here, of a joint declaration of solidarity against the Axis powers, including the obligation not to conclude a separate peace.

Possible Signatories

Such a statement would be signed by the representatives of Russia and the Netherlands, as well as by the United States, Britain the Dominions, and China. It would also be open to signature by other Allies, including the Latin-American States and the Free Governments of the occupied countries in Europe.

Heavy pressure is being put on the Government here both by the press and by a number of members of Parliament of all parties to extend the scope of this projected declaration and make it into a full alliance with an Allied War Council.

It is believed that the campaign in favor of an outright alliance is making marked progress in London. But the diplomatic discussions now under way with Washington and Moscow are believed to fall short of anything resembling a joint high command.

The View in London

There is hardly a single important newspaper in London that does not urge such a unified command editorially today. But it is emphasized that the setting up of such a joint strategy board is a delicate matter which will require full consultation and a large measure of detailed agreement before it can be carried out.

In the meantime, the present course appears to be to try to coordinate the war efforts of the anti-Axis powers as well as possible without going so far as to set up a joint High Command. The first step and the most immediate need, it is explained here, would be to coordinate the distribution of available supplies. This, it is held, can be done without waiting for the establishment of a joint General Staff.

There are already signs, however, that this halfway approach to the vital problem of meeting the total war threat by Germany and Japan is not going to satisfy either Parliament or press here, and the chorus of appeals for immediate action to set up an Allied War Board capable of outlining the grand strategy on a world scale is growing daily.

Unified Allied command held vital to victory: Page 10.

Blackouts Find Honolulu Ready for Any Challenge

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Dec. 13 Delayed—This city begins to look and act like any European city under attack.

Trenches have been dug in parks and along beaches. Barbed wire barricades have been erected in many places. Sentries with fixed bayonets are everywhere. Army trucks race through the streets with machine guns and rifles poking over the sides. Sandbagged posts guard important buildings and intersections.

Night life has been more thoroughly blacked out than in any European city, including London, Paris and Berlin, that this writer has seen. Actually the blackout is so complete that civilian life ends with nightfall. People eat dinner about 5 p. m. and spend the balance of the evening in their houses.

Complete Blackout

In London and Berlin blackouts and night regulations have been adjusted to permit the continuance of relatively normal night life. But here the use of a pocket flashlight or a match is likely to bring a bullet. The movies all close before dark as also do public meeting places such as restaurants. Only emergency motor traffic is permitted at night.

The blackout at all times here equals what happens in Berlin only when an actual raid is in progress. A dinner invitation must include sleeping accommodations for the night to be acceptable This is likely to be moderated eventually, but right now here is a large American city more fully protected at night than anything in Europe.

The impact of war on daily

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Bay State Lifts Bars on Woman Labor

Limits on the hours that women can work in defense industry have been lifted by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it was reported at the State House today.

This step was viewed as one of the biggest contributions to the expansion of war production to be made here since America began its defense program.

Hitherto women in Massachusetts have not been allowed to work more than nine hours a day, nor more than 48 hours a week. There was one qualification to the 48-hour limit. Women could work as many as 52 hours in seasonal industry, provided their average for the year did not exceed 48. These restrictions covered also male minors.

Seven-Day Week

Also women hitherto have not been permitted to work later than 10 o'clock at night. Consequently factory night shifts have taken women up to 10 p. m., but no longer. Now the door is opened in vital defense industry to their being employed on later night shifts.

Women are also enabled to work seven days a week under another ruling, which sets aside the law requiring one day's rest in seven.

This law applied to both men and women. It is an old law which has been extended at various times until now the only exemptions are to be found in theaters and garages.

The 9-hour-a-day and the 48-hour-a-week provisions for women were passed in 1919 when Calvin Coolidge was Governor. This is the first time they have ever been lifted.

These old statutes were laid on the shelf by James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, in the determination to let no red tape hamper defense production for the duration of the war.

He acted under the emergency powers given him under the General Laws at the appeal of President Roosevelt for seven-day-a-week production and with the cooperation of Gov. Saltonstall.

No Blanket Permit

However, Commissioner Moriarty is by no means granting a blanket permission to employers to work women more than the standard hours of the past.

He is confining his permission strictly to defense industry. Civilian business, certainly at present, will not be allowed to employ women for the longer hours.

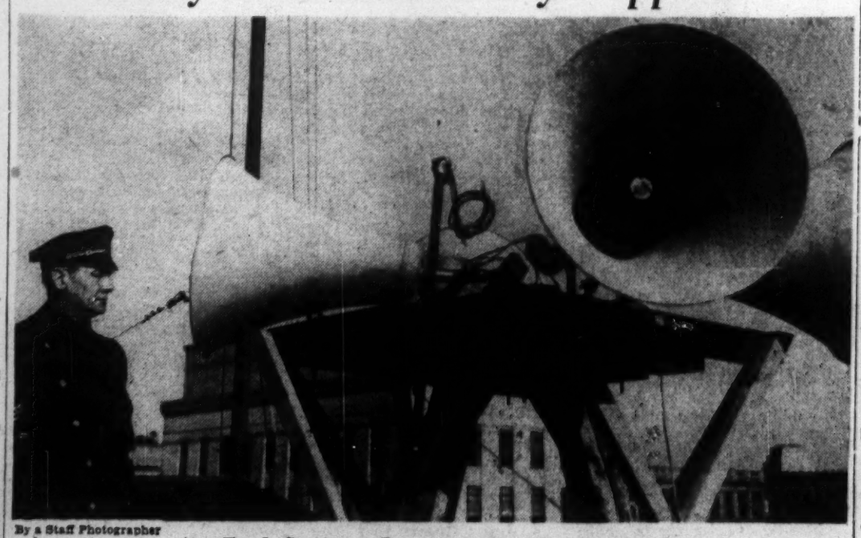
In each case written request has to be made to him and proof submitted that the work on which women are employed is bona fide defense. In other words, defense plants will have to prove their needs, and the State will then try to help them.

Nor will defense plants be forced to work women for more hours than they have in the past. The decision on that will obviously be left to each plant according to its requirements.

Lifting of the hour restrictions may be particularly useful to a

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Ready to Warn of Enemy's Approach



By a Staff Photographer

Air-Raid Siren at Boston Police Headquarters

Installed today on top of the roof above the Tower Room, at Boston Police Headquarters, and tested at noon for the first time, the City's first permanent air-raid warning system is shown with police ballistics expert, Sergeant Edward J. Siebolt. The new equipment is the first of 15 such devices to be installed in various parts of Boston. [Story on Page 2.]

U. S. Has 'Ally' Inside Japan: People's Fear of Retribution

What is the reaction of the Italian people, the Japanese people, and the German people to United States entry into the war?

Totalitarian censorship cloaks the full answer but staff correspondents of the Monitor who have served in these three countries can discern much from their inside knowledge and their current sources of information. They contribute three articles, of which the following is the second.

By Randall Gould

Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's first list of "victories" won over the United States by obvious treachery and surprise undoubtedly received tremendous publicity in the Nipponese press. But it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the effect upon the Japanese national morale must have been mixed—at first a mingling of jubilation with shock not wholly dissimilar to that experienced by the American public, and later something akin to the feelings of the small boy who steals jam from under his mother's nose and flees to escape punishment.

For the people of Japan have been conditioned to look upon the United States as a leader. They have a healthy respect for the might of this country which has taught and sent them so much. Such a viewpoint cannot be changed overnight by the ugly execution of a plot of violence, no matter how momentarily successful this plot may seem. Even the propaganda-deluded Japanese cannot feel that their intial coups were fruit of a fair fight in the old tradition of the Samurai. This was in the new tradition of the Nazi, whom the Japanese sometimes currently follow yet inwardly despise. And even though the Japanese themselves have often resorted to surprise tactics in their attacks, the aggregates of American characteristics as understood by the Japanese man in the street sums up to something very different from those of any foe hitherto encountered.

America has two powerful points in the mind of the average Japanese. One is its potential strength, and the other is its long record of past friendship stretching back unbroken for 88 years and including many such incidents as the generous aid sent out freely after the Tokyo-Yokohama earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923. Now, the question here is whether Japanese are es-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

All New England Observes Bill of Rights Day in Rededication to Preserve Liberty

Tobin Seeks $150,000 For Safety Plans

In a special message to the City Council today Mayor Maurice J. Tobin asked appropriations of $150,000 to be borrowed as an emergency loan, and passage of a new ordinance establishig the Boston Committee on Public Safety as a division of the municipal government.

To give the City Council an idea of where the special $150,000 appropriation would go, Mayor Tobin personally conducted members of the Council through the Air Raid Report Center at City Hall Annex, where a hypothetical air-raid message was handled.

The Chief Warden "announced" that the Quincy Market Company storage plant on Atlantic Avenue had been hypothetically "struck with 10 high-explosive bombs and 30 incendiaries, and 30 people were trapped." Representatives of various emergency services at the report center immediately telephoned their respective headquarters to send emergency equipment.

The Mayor told the Councilors that in case of such a raid the following emergency equipment would be sent: fire department equipment for a four-alarm fire, two fire department rescue squads, 35 auxiliary policemen, four police ambulances, two emergency crews from the Boston Edison Company, a repair unit from the Consolidated Gas Company, and water department, medical division, sewer division and other emergency workers.

Of the $150,000 requested by the Mayor of City Council, about $45,000 will be used to buy air raid warning signals; $5,000 to build fireproof rooms at air raid report centers (two rooms at each of 12 report centers); $6,000 for installation and rental of telephone for a year; $2,000 for a chain link fence around fire headquarters; and funds also for furniture and the photographing and fingerprinting of 23,000 Civilian Defense workers in Boston, together with issuance to them of badges, insignia, and identification cards

Part of this money will be used to buy equipment for the medical division of the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

In his message to the Council, Mayor Tobin stated that establishment of the Committee as a formal part of the city government will cloak the committee with authority to act for the city in civilian defense activities conformably to the provisions of the Commonwealth Emergency Defense Act of 1941.

The ordinance provides for the Committee to "have charge of civilian defense of lives and property in Boston." The Committee is to include the Mayor as Chairman and not more than 20 other members. From the members the Mayor is to be granted authority to name an executive direct or to be paid a salary fixed by the Mayor. Appointment of technical and staff personnel is in the hands of the Committee.

The Committee is to conduct blackouts, have charge of air raid warnings, and appoint, train, and equip unpaid volunteer units.

By a Staff Photographer

Women 'Firemen' Display Prowess

Members of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, trained as skilled fire-fighters, go through process of "tying-in" on an aerial ladder, a neat trick of balancing, with one leg "tied" through the rungs, leaving hands free for action. This demonstration was part of maneuvers at the central fire station in Needham, in which 64 women from 22 Massachusetts communities took part.

Curley Granted New Delay On $40,000 Payment to City

For the fifth time since last June, former Gov. James M. Curley today won postponement of the day when he must pay more than $40,000 back to the City of Boston.

Basing his appeal on patriotic grounds, Mr. Curley told the West Roxbury District Court this morning that it was "in the country's interest" that his quicksilver mine in Nevada be kept operating. He says he seeks continuance in order to obtain time to sell the mine.

Judge Bert E. Holland, after a private conference with counsel, granted the fifth successive continuance. The case will be resumed Jan. 5.

The City had asked Judge Holland to order Mr. Curley to pay at the rate of $500 a week.

Appearing, brisk and dapper, in the witness chair, Mr. Curley termed his mine the "richest and the largest" in the country, and said dramatically that "not a bomb, not a shell, not a hand grenade can be fired without mercury."

Joseph Santosuosso, co-defendant with Mr. Curley in the "General Equipment Case," was previously on Dec. 6 ordered to pay at the rate of $2 a week the $28,525.72 which he owes the City. At this rate, it will take him until approximately the year 2,214 to clear the indebtedness, it is estimated.

On June 2, when Mr. Curley was first brought into the Roxbury court, he testified he had "reasonable prospect" of selling his mine "in the next 10 days."

On the witness stand today, he appeared to have abandoned thought of a sale, envisaging $300 a day clear profit" from working the mine by late next year.

Of the 1,500,000 total mine shares outstanding, Mr. Curley owns 800,000 and could raise $25,000 by sale of a quarter interest, he told the Court.

Edward F. McClennen, representig the City of Boston, argued in cross-examination that the former Mayor has not been abiding by the Court's order, which restricted his personal expenses to household accounts and payments on taxes and his automobile.

The City Attorney brought out that Mr. Curley contributed $2,000 to the Curley-for-Mayor fund, paid insurance premiums, mining, and personal bills.

Mr. Curley, erstwhile City and State Democratic "boss," informed the Court he had received from "various sources" more than $50,000 since last February.

Boston Terminal Tax Case Settled

A compromise settlement of a Federal tax claim for $175,000 against the Boston Terminal Company, owners of the South Station, in the amount of $31,135.16, was approved today by Judge Francis J. W. Ford, of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts. The tax claim against the company was based on income and excess profits for 1934.

The settlement was paid out of funds of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Company, and the New York Central Railroad Company, lessees of Boston Terminal Company property.

Petition for allowance of the compromise settlement was filed by S. Louis Barbour, one of three trustees of the company, now under reorganization proceedings. Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant United States Attorney represented the Government.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Meeting of the Dickens Fellowship at which Edward F. Payne will present a reading of "A Christmas Carol" by Charles Dickens. At the Arlington Street Church Parish Hall, 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Student Concert at the New England Conservatory of Music. In Jordan Hall, 8:15 p. m. The public is invited to attend, free.

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Etchings by Van Dyck" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

"Boston and the Chinese" will be the subject of a talk by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh at a regular meeting of the Bostonan Society. The Chinese and what they are doing in and for Boston will be the message of this well-known Chinese spokesman. The public is welcome to attend, at the Old State House Council Chambers, 2:30 p. m.

Lecture entitled "The Meaning of the Arts Today" by George Howe, architect. In the Lecture Hall of the Fogg Museum of Art, 4:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Boston's Air-Raid Siren Placed on Police Building

Boston finally has an air-raid siren. But apparently it is going to take considerable adjusting of the equipment before it can be considered effective.

In its first official test at noon today, repeated air-raid warning signals sent out from the new four-horn siren, installed today on the roof of the Tower Room at Police Headquarters, were barely heard in near-by Park Square. And although one report claimed it was heard at Uphams Corner, Dorchester, not one of the 70 police prowl cars or four police boats, whose officers were instructed to listen for the signal, reported hearing it.

"Wh-e-e-e-e-e-p! Wh-e-e-e-e-p! Wh-e-e-e-e-p!"

Starting on a relatively low note, climbing rapidly through the scale, and finally dropping back to the original note, and repeating the process continuously in rapid succession for a period of two minutes, the warning blasts were sent out through the amplifying horns. The "all-clear" followed—a long, steady, and much shriller note.

Announced as Test

Sounding of the warning was proceeded by several announcements over the loud speaker that the warning signal to come was merely a test, and that no one should be disturbed by it.

Few even heard it. A listener posted on top of the Filene Building on Washington Street could not hear it. And those in Park Square barely caught the sound until they rounded the corner of the Paine Furniture Building.

The test was witnessed by a group of about 50 police officials and representatives of the Fire Department and of the manufacturers of the equipment.

Apparently, although the signal is supposed to carry its sound for a distance of two or three miles, the horns will have to be readjusted to throw the sound down into the streets. Evidently the alarm carried too high into the air to be effective. Adjustments will be made immediately and other tests will follow.

A more favorable report came from the fire stations, nine of which within radius of a mile and a half reported hearing the warning. Their descriptions of the strength of the sounds varied from "fair" to "excellent."

Fire Sirens to Sound

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin gave orders that in case of a real air raid equipment from all fire stations in the City is to be driven out into the streets and the sirens sounded full blast.

Because of the disappointing results of today's signal test, City officials doubted that Boston's 15 sirens could be installed by next week end, as previously announced.

The signal system is so constructed that it can be used to broadcast music, the human voice, or any sort of warning sound. It consists of four large vibrating horns and RCA amplifiers, and two air compressors, which can be operated either by gas or electric motor. For sounds such as a siren, it has an oscillating device. It is being sold to the city by the Eastern Company of Cambridge, Mass., distributors of RCA commercial sound equipment and Dilks sound devices. The cost of the 15 to be installed is $3,000 each.

Confusion in Signals

Confusion loomed in the air-raid warning system despite announcement by James M. Landis, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, that a uniform system had been adopted by New England home defense officials in conference at Boston yesterday.

Throughout New England the air-raid warning is to be "a series of short blasts on a siren or whistle, or if given by bells, a constant ringing of those bells. The "all clear" signal will consist of a long continuous blast or, if given by bells, a slow tolling of bells."

Signals announced by four towns close to each other—Concord, Lexington, Arlington, and Bedford—showed a bewildering variety, although in every case the warning signals will consist of short blasts. These warnings are to be sounded on the fire-alarm systems.

How Towns Differ

Arlington's alarm will be 777 sounded twice—that is, 42 short blasts in groups of seven. Lexington's is 10 blows sounded five times—that is, 50 short blasts in groups of 10. Another signal in Lexington is 40 blasts in groups of 10 sounded previous to the general warning and intended to call civilian defense workers to their posts.

Concord's alarm is 10 blasts sounded twice, a total of 20, and Bedford's is "333" blown once—nine blasts in groups of three. The all-clear signals are as follows: Arlington, "22"—four blasts in groups of two; Lexington, two blasts; Concord, five blasts; and Bedford, two blasts.

For persons frequenting more than one of these towns, it was pointed out, possibility of confusion regarding these signals loomed.

Following the conference Mr. Landis announced that communication lines had been tightened by centralizing the source of all alarm warnings in New England. Instructions to the public on air-raid behavior will be issued by the various New England governors, he said, and a uniform blackout plan is being adopted. Uniform instructions are to be issued to school officials regarding handling of children during raids.

The Associated Press reported that part of industrial New Bedford, Mass., and the neighboring town of Dartmouth had practice blackouts last night, first of a series of rehearsals in the area near Cape Cod. Fairhaven and another segment of New Bedford planned similar tests for tonight.

Portland, Maine, scheduled for Dec. 18 a mock air raid climaxing two days of demonstration of warning procedure.

At Concord, N. H., authorities disclosed that finger-printing of the State's 100,000 school children already was under way and that printing of youngsters of preschool age was planned. The fingerprints, recorded for use in identification in any emergency, are taken only with the parents' permission.

At Montpelier, Vt., 800 persons completed a two-day course in basic air-raid protection.

Bars on Woman Labor Lifted

Continued from Page 1

plant in a town where there is not as good a supply of labor as in a large center. In the big cities there are reports still of unemployed unskilled men.

Employers will have to prove the necessity of working women after 10 p. m. The Commissioner has the authority to permit this, but will make a study and determination in each plant making request.

The law's limits on hours of women have long been recognized among labor people as a barrier to full production of defense industry.

Manufacturers of Massachusetts will push the seven-day week, according to plans just made.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor holds a meeting of its Executive Council tomorrow to promote the 24-hour day and seven-day week.

The big General Electric Company plants at Lynn more than doubled their normal Sunday work force yesterday, it was reported at the company's offices there today.

This makes a seven-day week for the men brought in, as most everybody was already working six days. For Sunday work, the employees get double time pay.

The company had previously put a number of employees on Sundays, but sent in more than twice as many yesterday for the bottleneck operations.

Birth Control Hearing Jan. 29

Opponents of legalizing dissemination of birth-control information by physicians will attempt to prove that the initiative petition seeking such a law contains spurious signatures, signatures obtained through misrepresentation, and some not properly certified, Frederick W. Mansfield told the State Ballot Law Commission today.

Mr. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, was appearing as representative of William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, at a Ballot Law Commission hearing to determine points to be proved by proponents and opponents of birth control at a later hearing on the petition of Mr. Mansfield that the initiative petition be thrown out as invalid.

The hearing will be held on Jan. 29, 1942. If the Ballot Law Commission rejects the project, the issue will go to the people at the November, 1942, elections.

Representing the proponents of birth control was Frank B. Wallis, of Boston, who contended that when the Secretary of State accepted the initiative petition and sent it to the Legislature for action the opponents were precluded from bringing a protest against the signatures in the original petition after the Legislature had acted on that petition. The Legislature turned down the petition, making it necessary for proponents to obtain at least 5,000 additional voters' signatures to place the issue before the people on a referendum.

Mr. Mansfield charged that page after page of the signatures were written by the same hand. Further, he charged that the names on the papers were in some cases certified by less than a majority on the local boards of registrars of voters or boards of selectmen.

Furthermore, he insisted the signatures must be identified by the registrars.

Mr. Wallis, on the other hand, pointed out that the initiative petition went before the Supreme Judicial Court for an advisory opinion as to whether it had been properly introduced before the Legislature. He added that the Supreme Judicial Court ruled that it had properly been introduced. He argued that this opinion precluded some of the present objections.

Both attorneys will present legal briefs at the Jan. 29 hearing, today's session, being called only to determine what line of attack and defense would be used by the opposing counsel.

Cubans Ready to Fight

HAVANA, Dec. 15 (AP)—The National Committee for Defense of Democracy advised United States Ambassador George Messersmith it has 1,000 men ready to fight anywhere, even "in Asia or Europe." The committee said another group would be ready within a month.

By a Staff Photographer

'Liberty Is Again at Issue'

United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon, principal speaker at Bill of Rights Day exercises at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common at noon today.

Mass Meeting on the Common, At Faneuil Hall Hub Features

Face to face with the greatest threat to human liberties ever to confront them, the people of Boston and New England today joined the entire nation in observance of Bill of Rights Day.

With the light of truth and freedom already dimmed in the dictator dominated countries of the world, and a serious threat being made to the perpetuation of human liberties in the remaining free nations, the observance of the 150th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights had particular significance.

The day was officially designated by President Roosevelt as one for national observance. In schools and in public meetings men, women, and children of "Yankeeland" paid tribute to the country's founders who were led to include these principles as the 10 original amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

At noon today a mass meeting was held on historic Boston Common, with United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon as principal speaker.

Brandon's Tribute

Speaking from windswept Parkman bandstand to a small crowd of hardy Bostonians, Mr. Brandon said, "One hundred and fifty years ago today the Bill of Rights became a part, an important part, of our fundamental law. From that day to this through all the vicissitudes of a young and growing nation, through four major wars, through the days of expansion westward and southward, as one by one the new stars were added to the original 13 of the flag, through the amalgamation into the American way of life of countless thousands of the oppressed of all lands, who came to these shores seeking a haven in a new world for their children . . . the Bill of Rights remains, not only in our written law, but also in the every-day application of it.

"This gathering here today attests that the Bill of Rights remains verile and untarnished. It expresses the will of a free people and proclaims that they are supreme and that they acknowledge no early sovereign other than themselves. And what a contrast it presents to other parts of the world today."

Referring to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific and the entrance of the United States into World War II, Mr. Brandon said, "The liberty which we take for granted and unconsciously enjoy, from day to day, is again at issue.

"Let us face the task at hand with a new understanding, a new appreciation of what liberty and freedom mean. Let us all realize that our country now calls, not for a life of ease, but for the life of strenuous endeavor, and let us be certain that in this strife we ever keep the ideal before us, the ideal set forth in the Bill of Rights, the ideal of liberty, the ideal of freedom."

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, praising the speed with which the American public adjusted itself to the all-out task of beating Hitlerism, said: "Credit for this overnight change is due to a great many factors, not the least of which is the wonderful twenty-four-hour-a-day service by the radio and the newspapers. Both of these institutions spring from the Bill of Rights, with its guarantee of a free press and free speech. Without these two freedoms functioning so effectively, the picture might well be black. If ever we needed proof of their absolute necessity for our national existence, we have it in the demonstration of the last eight days."

Other speakers were Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Dean James M. Landis, Regional Director of Civilian Defense, and William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner of the City of Boston.

Richard F. Cunningham, Department Commander of the American Legion, presided.

Tonight at Faneuil Hall United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming will address a meeting arranged by a committee headed by Dean Landis.

Urging the public to attend tonight's meeting, Dean Landis called for "a united rededication to these basic principles of Americanism."

Others scheduled to speak at the Faneuil Hall meeting were Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, and Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel, Boston. Army and Navy officials led by Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commander of the First Corps Area, and Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District, are among the invited guests. State and City officials will be led by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and members of the Governor's Council.

Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman, will be the chief speaker at a Bill of Rights observance to be held by the New Century Club of Boston at the Hotel Touraine. He will discuss "Threats to the Four Freedoms." Other speakers will include Alexander Brin, editor and publisher of the Jewish Advocate, who will speak on "America's Destiny in a Changing World,' and Rabbi S. Guthman of Temple Emmanuel, Chelsea, will speak on "The Maccabean Festival and the Bill of Rights."

At Symphony Hall, where 500 trainees of the Women's Defense Corps will be graduated at a mass meeting tonight, recognition of Bill of Rights Day will also be made.

In a special proclamation issued at City Hall, urging Bostonians to observe the day, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said: "I urge all citizens . . . to renew their faith in the doctrine of human liberty and in the principles by which we govern and are governed." In other parts of the world where the protection of a Bill of Rights is denied, "human liberty, human decency, and self respect cannot survive," the Mayor said.

Lovejoy Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Me., Dec. 15—Marking the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the American Bill of Rights today, Colby College announced a list of distinguished names, headed by former President Hoover, sponsoring the erection of an auditorium on Colby's new Mayflower Hill campus to commemorate Elijah Parish Lovejoy, Acerica's first artyr to the freedom of the press.

Mr. Lovejoy, one of the early graduates of Colby, was killed by a mob in Alton, Ill., in 1837 while defending his newspaper ylant and maintaining his constitutional right to publish his editorial opinions.

The proposed auditorium will house the Colby collection of hisaymtoric items pertaining to Mr. Lovejoy and the freedom of the press. The committee of sponsors includes nationally-known newspaper pubishers and representatives of the Lovejoy family.

Mr. Hoover has agreed to serve as honorary national chairman with Bainbridge Colby of New York, former Secretary of State, as active chairman. Members of the committee include the following:

Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times; Clark Howell, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution; Eleanor Medill Patterson, publisher of the Washington Times-Herald; Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Frank E. Gannet, Rochester, N. Y., President of the Gannett Newspapers.

John B. Cousley, editor of the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph; Howard Davis, Vice-President of the New York Herald-Tribune; Robert Lincoln O'Brien, former Chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission and former editor of the Boston Herald; George Otis Smith, Chairman of the Colby Board of Trustees and former Chairman of the Federal Power Commission; Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois; Sumner Sewall, Governor of Maine.

Frank W. Lovejoy, Chairman of the Board, Eastman Kodak Co.; Maj. Clarence E. Lovejoy, Alumni Secretary, Columbia University; Jesse R. Lovejoy, Honorary Vice-President, General Electric Co.; John M. Lovejoy, President, Petroleum Bond and Share Co.; Ellis Lovejoy, consulting engineer in ceramics, Columbus, Ohio; and Elijah Parish Lovejoy, staff engineer, Detroit Edison Co.

Sea Blackout Caused Loss Of Motorship

The loss of the new $2,000,000 motorship Oregon with 17 of the crew about 15 miles northeast of Nantucket Lightship, Dec. 10, was the first result of American ship blackouts since the United States entered the war, it was disclosed today at the third day of a hearing before a Federal Board of Investigation.

Details of the collision which resulted in the ship's loss were delayed at the early sessions of the "Class A Board" of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. The big motorship on her initial trip, it was brought out, had been running without lights for two nights acting on instructions received by radio from the Navy, according to testimony of Capt .Elton Perry Gillette.

The naval vessel with which it collided was also without lights, it was testified. Before dawn on Dec. 10, the testimony showed, Joseph Johnson of New York, acting as quartermaster of the Oregon, and Captain Gillette saw what appeared to be the form of a vessel in the dorkness and switched on the ship's running lights. Almost immediately the black form displayed similar lights, it was stated.

The Oregon, painted gray, was in collision about 41 miles south of Nantucket Light Ship, the Captain said. She finally sank in 22 or 23 fathoms of water about 15 miles northeast of the lightship. The crew fatalities resulted from the capsizing of one of the two lifeboats in the choppy sea.

An hour and a half after the collision the volage was resumed, after bales of wool had been piled against the hole in the freighter's side he said. Rivets which had been sheared off left a large number of small holes in the hull but these were plugged individually.

At first the vessel moved at slow speed which was increased to full speed as the pumps reduced the water in the hold, the sea moderated and the wind decreased. However, just after passing Nantucket Light Ship the barometer started to drop, the wind shifted to the southwest and increased and the vessel shipped water and gradually settled by the head.

Shipping men point out that in similar cases in European waters, the BritishAdmiralty after investigation has found both captains not guilty of negligence due to blackouts.

Citizenship Held Up for 45 Aliens

Citizenship was denied 45 aliens with whose country the United States is now at war, in the Federal District Court in Boston today.

The aliens, from Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Rumania, were notified not to appear at this morning's naturalization session in the Federal Court. Citizenship was held up pending determination of their right.

eManwhile, the court naturalized 250 men and women from Canada, Eire, and Newfoundland. They were admitted to United States citizenship and welcomed by Judge George C. Sweeney, Senior Justice of the Federal District Court of Massachusetts.

Bay State Police to Warn Tire Sellers of U. S. Bank

Massachusetts State Police today were requested by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to warn all tire dealers outside of cities about the Government's ban on retail sale of new tires until Dec. 22. At the same time, the Governor, co-operating with a Washington request, asked all State Police to report violations of the tire sale ban.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, slightly colder tonight, lowest temperature near 27 degrees; Tuesday fair, temperature about the same as today.

Maine: Snow flurries, except fair extreme southwest portion tonight and Tuesday, continued moderately cold.

New Hampshire: Fair south, snow flurries north portion tonight and Tuesday, continued moderately cold.

Vermont: Partly cloudy with snow flurries, continued moderately cold tonight and Tuesday.

Massachusetts: Fair, except snow flurries in the Berkshires tonight and Tuesday, slightly colder tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	31	New York	32	32
Chicago	30	17	Norfolk	36	27
Denver	27	25	Philadelphia	50	29
Kansas City	40	34	St. Louis	30	25
Miami	85	53	San Francisco	61	56
Minneapolis	30	15	Washington	25	28
New Orleans	43	40			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 15, 1941.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 8:22 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 8:48 a. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:32 p. m.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Key Post in Government Seen Probable for Willkie

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Developments today pointed to President Roosevelt's naming of Wendell L. Willkie to a key defense post which may make him one of the most influential administrators in the Government.

Mr. Willkie's immediate assignment, it was indicated, will be to serve as moderator of the labor-industry peace conference which the White House convened for Wednesday of this week.

At the President's request Mr. Willkie had luncheon with Mr. Roosevelt at the White House this noon and Stephen Early, Press Secretary, agreed that it was probably in connection with the Administration's effort to effect a complete working agreement with unions and management to rule out all strikes for the duration of the war.

But the Republican Presidential candidate's role in the Roosevelt wartime administration is not expected to end with this single task, however important. This is viewed as only a beginning of Mr. Willkie's services which he has always told his friends would be immediately volunteered to the Government if war was declared.

Roving Aide?

It is not improbable that Mr. Willkie may function as a roving aide to the President, free to take much critical administrative responsibility from his shoulders.

The impending labor-industry meeting is but one part of the urgent matters now to the fore in the Capital.

Congress has before it war legislation transcending in scale and importance any similar proposals ever brought before it.

Coupled with it are administrative objectives affecting business, labor, and the everyday life of the man on the street.

From the big business executive down through the labor leader to the "little man" who goes home with a $20 pay check at the end of the week, normal existence will ultimately be touched at every turn by the new military legislation about to pass here.

Some of Highlights

Here are some of the highlights:

1. A $10,000,000,000 appropriation bill, already passed by Senate and House and only requiring brief revision for the President's signature, will provide more ships, guns, planes and men.

2. A huge new tax bill, to pile a probable extra $5,000,000,000 on the heaviest tax load ever carried in history already in effect, is in process of formulation in the House Ways and Means Committee.

3. The House starts consideration this week of a bill to register the nation's military effective manpower between the ages of 18 and 65.

4. A Presidential "war power bill" will give to Mr. Roosevelt the sweeping authority wielded by President Wilson in the First World War, with scope so wide that if he desired, he could centrulize control of all communication, for example, or consolidate the nation's carrier system. He could consolidate Government agencies as he saw fit, or ban trading with enemy aliens, along with other powers.

5. Congress will soon get a bill to expand the Navy by 30 per cent.

Just as important as legislative matters are administrative proposals speeding on simultaneously with the foregoing bills.

The Government has set up big new insurance bodies, one a revival of the war risk insurance of the World War, to aid enlisted personnel. Another just authorized by the Federal Loan Administration, provides "the War Insurance Corporation" with capital of $100,000,000, to insure homes and business against bomb damage.

Labor Peace Parley

One of the biggest moves is in the field of industrial relationships. This involves a labor-industry peace parley of top ranking leaders to be held here this Wednesday. A dozen management and a dozen labor leaders will meet together to frame a two-fold program, to increase production and to reduce or eliminate stoppages. Mr. Roosevelt has not yet named the moderator for this conference but a prominent citizen has been considered. The indications are that he will have his hands full in view of the membership over whom he will preside. On one side will be such leaders as W. P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers and head of the Blaw Knox Co., Pittsburgh, while on the other are such redoubtable labor leaders as William Green, Philip Murray and John L. Lewis. Only one strike involving primary defense is reported by the Labor Division of OPM today, and affecting 140 workers, at Auburn, N. Y.

As a background of such developments come new developments in the industrial war control instituted at Washington.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, announces that the Department's experiments with strategic and critical materials indicate that in an emergency the United States can maintain "full scale" production of gasoline from coal. Synthetic rubber production is also being considered by the Government.

Among other matters signed is the bill permitting American troops to be sent anywhere.

Blitzkrieg (Made in America)

British Official Photo from OEM

American Materiél Helps British in Libyan Campaign

Upper left: Shiploads of tanks are now arriving in the Middle East and every day the quaysides are busy unloading them for shipment to the fronts. The picture shows one of the tanks being unloaded. Upper right: Walter Kirk, American Minister to Egypt, learns about the new American light tank on a visit to a tactical school of the Royal Tank Corps. Lower: A famous Irish cavalry regiment puts its new American tanks through their paces on the desert.

Two Refuse Salute; Dismissed From Jobs

HILLSIDE, N. J., Dec. 15 (AP)—The Hatfield Wire & Cable Company disclosed the discharge of two employees who had refused to salute during flag-raising ceremonies at the plant.

The company said 350 other employees refused to return to their jobs while the two were still employed and the dismissal followed with the approval of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers Union, which holds a contract at the plant.

A man and a woman were involved, citing religious scruples as their reason for not saluting.

Another man who refused to stand when the "Star-Spangled Banner" was played in a South Orange theater landed in jail on charges of being drunk and disorderly.

U. S. Tanks, Planes Prove Merit in Libya

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Late reports on the renewed success of the British offensive in Libya have focused Washington attention on the part being played there by American tanks and planes. Information reaching Army officials here indicates both types of American equipment have come up to expectations in almost all particulars.

Although the United States' light tank, weighing 13½ tons, is somewhat less heavily armed and armored than are the so-called German mediums which it has had to meet, its speed and maneuverability are said to compensate for its greater vulnerability to direct hits.

Meanwhile, the British Air Ministry has just issued an official statement that American-made warplanes—known to the British as Marylands, Hudsons, Tomahawks, Catalinas and Flying Fortresses—have "more than proved their worth in recent Libyan fighting."

Axis Planes Outfought

This was established in a bitter fight which occurred on Nov. 25 between 20 Tomahawk fighters and a mixed force of 60 Axis aircraft. Although outnumbered three to one, the British craft dived on the German dive-bombers which were strafing ground troops.

The German bombers and fighters soon bolted for home, the Ministry says, adding that 10 Axis planes were shot down and that many others were badly damaged, while only two Tomahawks were lost.

Although figures on tank production are not published, it is believed that over 3,000 of the light tanks have been turned out and that anywhere from 1,000 to 1,500 of these have gone to the British, principally in the Near East and North Africa. As has been announced by the Maritime Commission, a regular service of 80 freighters now ply between United States and Red Sea ports. The holds of many of these vessels are crowded with the 13½-tonners.

It is not known how many American medium tanks of 28 to 30 tons have been sent abroad, although the number is thought to be considerably less than is the case with the light tanks.

As the battle in Libya was about to begin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a message to the forces poised on the Egyptian border, paid tribute, by inference, to the tanks that had crossed the seas from American arsenals.

"For the first time," he said, "British and Empire troops will meet the Germans with ample equipment in modern weapons of all kinds. . . ."

More Light Tanks for Army

The United States Army has also received an increasing number of light tanks. At the present time the preliminary requirements of the Army five armored divisions and tank battalions have been met in the matter of tanks, despite the heavy shipments abroad.

Seven American plants are now participating in the tank program and contracts for well over $300,000,000 have already been let. By the start of the new year it is expected that tank production will be at the rate of about 1,000 a month, with 2,800 a month production looked for by the end of 1942.

While the nation's locomotive-building plants have taken a large part in the tank program, the majority of tanks will come from the automobile industry. The huge Detroit tank arsenal, built and operated by Chrysler Corporation, is now turning out a larger number of medium tanks than any other single industrial unit.

Meanwhile, the Fisher Body Company has contracted to build a plant with 500,000 square feet of floor space as the final assembly unit for medium and large tanks.

U. S. Provides Indemnity Setup For Loss Under Enemy Attack

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Government has set up a Nation-wide war insurance system to pay the private owners of homes, farms or factories in the continental United States for damage or destruction resulting from enemy attack.

An announcement by Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones said a war insaurance corporation, with a capital of $100,000,000, had been established with the approval of President Roosevelt.

At least for the time being, the insurance requires no premiums and no request to the corporation for insurance. If loss or damage occurs, the property owner notifies the corporation which then will send an adjuster and make payment on the basis of his report.

The announcement of the FLA said the insurance would provide "reasonable protection" for losses or damage effective today.

The coverage is defined in the statement as applying to buildings, structures and personal property, including goods, growing crops and orchards.

FLA officials explained that this would include factories and warehouses—often the targets of aerial attack or inshore attacks by naval units.

The insurance, however, does not cover such items as currency, notes, documents or objects of art such as paintings.

Full details of the system remain to be worked out, the FLA explained.

It was learned that the FLA had been conducting a quiet study of the plan for months before outbreak of the Japanese war, but that hostilities caused the FLA to decide on immediate operation of the program. One FLA official commented that "people on the West Coast have become pretty uneasy in the last few days."

In making the study of the system, the FLA had little precedent. Officials said they believed there was no identical plan in operation in any country during the World War.

Decrease in College Attendance Charged to War and Defense Jobs

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 15 (AP)—War and opportunities for work in defense industries have combined to cause a serious drop in American college and university attendance for the first time in a decade, a nationwide survey shows.

In 669 approved institutions are 838,715 full-time students, 9.16 per cent below last year, and a grand total, including part-time and summer students, of 1,269,354, or 8.88 per cent less than for 1940-41.

The figures, released by the University of Cincinnati, are from an annual survey of student attendance by Raymond Walters, President, for School and Society, weekly educational journal.

First Since Depression

The decreases, first since depression years, are ascribed by Dr. Walters "largely to the effect of the Selective Service Act and somewhat also to the attraction of defense jobs."

"And," he predicted, "it appears probable that collegiate attendance for 1942-43 will show another dip."

The drop in freshman classes, where men are below draft age, was only 4.52 per cent.

All geographical divisions reported smaller totals, ranging from a decrease of 2.07 per cent in the South Atlantic area to a drop of 8.97 per cent in West North Central States.

Only three States showed increases: Connecticut, 3.19 per cent; Maryland, 5.19 per cent, and South Carolina, 1.85 per cent, attributed to larger registrations in the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., the Naval Academy, Annapolis, and Citadel Military College, Charleston, S. C.

Technological Schools

Ohio, with 38 institutions, reported a drop of 6.9 per cent; Kentucky, with 16, a decrease of 9.7 per cent; West Virginia, with 5, 10.34 per cent, and Indiana, with 18 schools, down 4.97 per cent.

With 18 reporting gains, 54 independent technological institutions have totals of 97,588, a drop of 2.57 per cent, and engineering units of large universities show a similar maintenance of full-time enrollment, all "to be expected because of the deferment from military duty of engineering and certain scientific students under selective service regulations."

No changes in ranking among universities with the ten largest full-time enrollments were noted. The University of California at Berkeley again is largest, with 13,986. Others, in order: Minnesota, 13,484; Columbia, 13,072; Illinois, 12,694; Ohio State, 11,730; New York University, 11,698; Michigan, 11,226; Wisconsin, 10,545; University of Texas, 9,579, and University of Washington, 8,774.

Considering grand total attendance, New York University again topped the list with 31,356. Others in order:

Columbia, 24,207; College of the City of New York, 20,153; Northwestern, 18,239; California at Berkeley, 16,716; Illinois, 15,019; Ohio State, 14,698; Michigan, 14,678; Southern California, 13,899, and Wisconsin, 13,636.

Six Youthful Fliers in Hawaii Gain Army Roll of Air Heroes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The names of six youthful fliers who downed 10 enemy planes in the Japanese attack on Hawaii last Sunday have been inscribed by the Army on the war roll of air heroes.

Their "spectacular feats of heroism" were said by Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, Hawaiian department commander, to typify the "magnificent fighting of American pilots," which since has been demonstration as well in the Philippines and at Wake Island.

Second Lieut. George S. Welch, a Wilmington, Del., youth, was credited with downing four enemy planes. Thus, in a single combat he failed by only one plane of becoming an "ace." According to 1914-18 tradition, a flier attains that rating upon accounting for five enemy craft.

Second Lieut. Kenneth M. Taylor, of Hominy, Okla., destroyed two Japanese planes and four other pilots bagged one apiece. The four are First Lieut. Louis M. Sanders, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Lieut. Gordon H. Sterling, Jr., West Hartford, Conn.; Second Lieut. Philip M. Rasmussen, Boston, and Second Lieut. Harry W. Brown, Amarillo, Texas.

Flying fast, single-seat pursuit planes, they fought in each instance against odds, finding their foes "decidedly clever and dangerous fliers," the War Department reported.

Pilot Welch's feat vied with the most spectacular exploits of British and Nazi air men in the Battle of Britain. Only Capt. Colin Purdie Kelly, Jr., who gave his life in scoring three direct hits on the Japanese battleship Haruna in the Philippines, has struck a harder blow against the foe in the Pacific thus far.

The six cited are pictured by proud air force officials as typical of the skillful and aggressive young fliers trained by the thousands in recent months at the scattered Army schools.

Their military careers were so brief before they were sent to re-enforce Hawaii's air defenses that the War Department was hard put to dig up biographical material.

Fighting Early Colonial Editor Prepared the Basis of Free Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (Wide World) (AP)—The nation is commemorating today the adoption of the Bill of Rights 150 years ago and thus indirectly pays tribute to John Peter Zenger, whose devotion to Freedom established the legal precedent for America's free press.

Mr. Zenger is a comparatively little-known figure in American history, but he played an important role in the ultimate establishment of the Bill of Rights.

On the famous green adjoining the historic St. Paul's Church at Eastchester, N. Y., a building is to be erected in Zenger's memory, since it was there that the incident occurred some 200 years ago which made him the nation's first crusading editor.

Gov. William Cosby of New York Province, a Crown appointee, removed Lewis Morris as Chief Justice after the jurist returned a verdict against him in a salary dispute.

Morris then decided to run for the Westchester Assembly, but Governor Cosby's agents disqualified many of Morris' supporters and refused to let 32 Quakers cast their votes.

John Peter Zenger wrote an account of the election exposing the methods of the Cosby agents only to find that the Cosby-controlled New York Weekly Gazette, the city's only newspaper at the time, would not print it.

So Mr. Zenger started a newspaper of his own, the New York Weekly Journal, and publicized the story of the election. New Yorkers eagerly bought copies and Zenger's paper became the organ of Cosby opposition.

The governor sought to halt this threat by having Mr. Zenger jailed on a charge of libel. But he overlooked Mr. Zenger's stubborn Dutch wife, who didn't intend to see her husband's prospering business ruined.

With her husband's coaching, Mrs. Zenger managed to collect for advertisements and see that the paper appeared as usual during the seven months he was behind bars, despite the difficulties of caring for a brood of six children.

Finally, Mr. Zenger's trial was set for Aug. 4, 1735, but both his attorneys were disbarred on Governor Cosby's orders. By this time, however, the editor had won powerful friends, who obtained the services of Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, one of the leading attorneys of the day.

The trial judge was a Cosby appointment and the jury seemed to be stacked against Mr. Zenger until Hamilton concluded his arguments with a plea which has become recognized as the creed of the American press:

"I make no doubt but your upright conduct this day will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow citizens, but every man who prefers freedom to a life of tyranny, will bless and honor you as men who have baffled the attempts of tyranny, and, by an impartial and incorrupt verdict, have laid a noble foundation for securing to ourselves, our posterity and our neighbors, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right—the liberty of both exposing and opposing arbitrary power in these parts of the world, at least by speaking and writing the truth."

The jury's verdict was "not guilty"—and some 40 years later Congress incorporated the right of a free press into the Bill of Rights.

Dr. Hanns Kerrl

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 15 (AP)—Dr. Hanns Kerrl, German Minister for Church Affairs, who passed on in Berlin, yesterday was appointed to his post in 1936 in an unsuccessful attempt by Hitler to bring about peace between the Nazi Party and the Church, both Protestant and Roman Catholic.

Following a long public career before the Nazis came into power, he was made Prussian Justice Commissioner under Hitler; then Prussian Minister of Justice; Reichsminister without portfolio, in 1934.

'Fair Rent' in Spartanburg Uses June 1, 1941 as Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—As the basis for rent stabilization in this community, the Spartanburg Fair Rent Committee has designated June 1, 1941, as "Fair Rent Day."

Formal approval of the date was made by the committee in the office of W. P. Conyers, chairman. Complaints from tenants that excessive rentals are being charged are now being investigated by the Homes Registration Offices at City Hall and will be taken up by the Fair Rent Committee as fast as they can be reviewed.

American Labor Party Pledges All-Out Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Dismissing "politics in the peacetime sense" for "politics for national security," the American Labor Party of New York State had placed its pledge of support of membership and resources alike before President Roosevelt and Congress today. The action is directed "to the end that the bestiality and armed might of dictators gone beserk shall be crushed and exterminated for all time to come."

The telegram to the President dedicating the party to "last-ounce" effort and signed by Luigi Antonini, State Chairman, and Alex Rose, State Secretary, stresses that "at no time must we permit our fury against Japanese militarism to deter us from dealing simultaneously with Hitler's arch conspiracy, which may gain breathing space while our energies are directed to the west."

"There can be little doubt," it continues, "that the present crucial stage in world history represents the desperation of dictators and organized depravity as oppposed to the rhyme and reason of a civilization based on the dignity of the human being.

"Our tremendous productive capacity must be geared to the last ounce of human effort so that Great Britain, China, and Russia will not suffer any loss of help as a result of our greater needs. As a political voice of labor, the American Labor Party will do its bit along with industry to win the good fight, and is now urging its one-half million voters who are eager to be of assistance to cooperate immediately with all local governmental agencies in order to insure an alert and intelligent civilian army."

S. C. Job Bureau Helps Students In Business Careers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Just getting through high school isn't enough to set the feet of untried youth on the pathway to lucrative employment; at least that's the opinion of the Spartanburg High School's occupantional adjustment bureau which is constructively assisting many worthy young persons to obtain suitable jobs and successfully launch business and industrial careers.

This new service is an off-shoot of the institution's long successful vocational department, and is directed by Mrs. Maude A. Hudson, who posses extensive experience in this type of work and is keenly interested in trying to help young persons to get ahead.

Influencing its launching were several important factors, under the supervision of L. W. Jenkins, Superintendent of City schools, and M. B. Wilson, Principal of the high school.

Its primary functions concern the expansion of the objectives of the vocational department, which is to equip every boy and girl who desires to enter business with adequate abilities, to help him or her to locate a reputable employer, and to follow the progress of the pupils in the occupation chosen.

Under an efficient set-up, the work of the vocational department progressed to the extent where it became evident that a separate organization was essential properly to deal with the work problems of students and graduates.

Many Workers Laid Off By Radiator Concern

BAYONNE, N. J., Dec. 15 (AP)—Demand for its products curtailed by the halting of private construction, the American Radiator & Sanitary Corporation has laid off approximately one third of its employees here.

A spokesman for local 446, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, said the layoff affected 35 per cent of 900 employees.

Big Italian Plaque Protected in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—A heavy wooden cover was placed over a large bronze plaque on the front of the Italian building on the Fifth Avenue side of Rockefeller Center.

A spokesman for the building, which formerly housed Italian shipping lines, consulate offices and tourists information quarters, said the precautions were being taken "for obvious reasons" apparently to prevent its destruction by overzealous patriots.

The plaque, about 15 feet high, bears the shield of Italy, a relief of a man plowing and the inscription "sempre avanti eterna"—always go forward forever.

Below that inscription are words "giovinezza" "arte" and laboro"—youth, art and work.

TO A SALES MINDED EXECUTIVE:

You've got to really like selling to succeed at it. Perhaps that's why I've been successful. Selling is instinctive and enjoyable to me whether it be in the tangibles or intangibles.

Certain economic conditions, however, are limiting the fullest possibilities of my present association. And since I'm not satisfied to stand by and let conditions limit my producing capacity, I want to fit my selling ability and substantial national experience into some organization which intends to "keep selling" in spite of conditions.

Write Box P-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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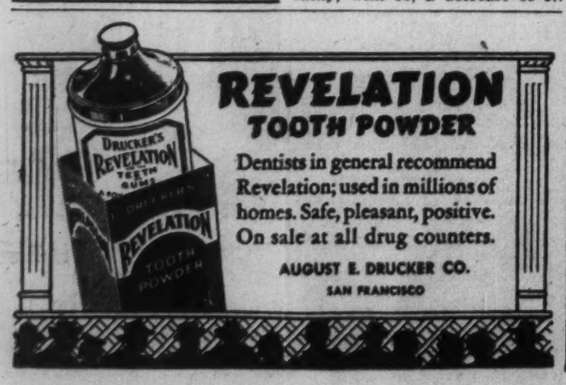
AN ANTHOLOGY WITH A HEART
Edited by Douglas Lurton



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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Sale of Chinese Ware Opens For Benefit of China Relief

A colorful bit of the Orient has been transplanted to 145 Newbury Street with the opening today of "China," a shop full of delightful Chinese merchandise the sale of which will benefit United China Relief.

By 10 o'clock, Mrs. Arthur Hartt who has been in charge of the project, as Chairman of the Women's Division of United China Relief, and her corps of helpers were already busy selling to early customers the scores of things made in China which were on display there. Mrs. Hartt, with Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner and Mrs. William Faversham, Jr., journeyed to New York and did the initial purchasing for the shop. Most of the items were bought from wholesale houses dealing in Chinese merchandise and some, such as the lovely table setting of celadon ware, were bought from small shops usually patronized by the Chinese themselves.

There were several pieces on display that had been donated by friends of China. One was a delicate painting on silk. Another was an almost priceless six-inch jade statuette.

Embroideries, cloissonné boxes, jewelry, camphorwood chests, sprays of glass flowers, brasses, bamboo table mats, and Chinese-motif Christmas cards were among the articles for sale at reasonable prices. Mrs. Hartt said that a good deal of surprise had already been expressed to her that the prices were so low, but her reply had been that they were making a large enough profit and had no intention of "squeezing" the public in the name of China relief.

Mrs. Bu Wei Yung-Chao, wife of the Professor of philosophy at Harvard, was the donor of the silk scroll-painting and of four miniature gardens which she designed after four Chinese pictures.

James Lawrence is responsible for the attractive decor of the shop and for its window decoration.

At tea this afternoon Chinese sweetmeats were served and a hot savory, chun goon, prepared by a Chinese chef. Pourers were from among Boston's debutantes.

A corner of the shop was given over to the sale of tickets for an entertainment by John Mulholland to be given in aid of China Relief in John Hancock Hall next Monday afternoon and evening.

Colonial War Daughters to Meet

The Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars will meet next Friday to commemorate the Swamp Fight with the Narragansetts in Rhode Island, Dec. 19, 1675.

The President, Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, will preside over a brief business meeting; after which the program chairman, Mrs. Harry C. Higgins will present the Beverly Hand Bell Ringers, who, costumed in blue and gold, will entertain with their beautifully toned imported English hand bells. Old Christmas Carols will be played and sung by the Society. The guest of honor will be Mrs. Albion M. Boothby, President of the National Society Daughters of Colonial Wars.

A social hour with tea will be under the direction of Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley, Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter, Mrs. Ernest G. Copp, Mrs. Carl G. Harring, Mrs. John F. Osborn, Miss Sarah F. Ranlet, Mrs. Edward B. Stearns, and Mrs. Charles W. Stevens.

By a Staff Photographer

'The Way to China'

Miss Nena Rigeoff, who is selling tickets for the John Mulholland entertainment next Monday in aid of China relief, shows the way through the "moon door" into the shop at 145 Newbury Street, Boston, called "China."

Need for Community Service Is Stressed

Mrs. Edward H. Warren, of Concord, a Junior League member experienced in community service as Vice-Chairman of the Volunteer Service Bureau of Greater Boston, today addressed the provisional members of the Boston Junior League at a luncheon at the headquarters, Zero Marlborough Street.

There is a great need at present for having all existing agencies adequately staffed, said Mrs. Warren, pointing out that demands upon them were likely to be even heavier in wartime than normally. The recreation and social centers and hospitals have more need than ever, she said, for such volunteer service as the Junior League has given for many years, and urged that it in no way be curtailed because of civilian defense service.

"I do not minimize for a moment the importance of civilian defense work, nor do I mean that volunteer community service should be given instead of it," she said. "It should be done in addition to it. I desire to emphasize this point."

Mrs. Warren cited as examples of the efficient way in which additional duties may be taken on by busy people the response that had been received by the Volunteer Service Bureau in the past five years from business and professional men and women. Women who have worked at a desk or typewriter all day, and professional men who have already given eight hours or more of exacting work, spend many evenings as volunteers in the various social agencies at the call of the Service Bureau, she said. It is estimated there are more than 10,000 such persons serving in Greater Boston.

Triad Choral Concert Dec. 22

The Triad Choral Society will present its annual Christmas concert under the direction of Miss Jessie Dodd, Monday evening, Dec. 22, at 8:30 o'clock. The program this year will be given at Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Miss Dodd, who has been conducting the Society since 1934, has planned a program of hymns and traditional Christmas songs, designed to inspire confidence in God and the power of His Word and point to the triumph of such trust. The numbers in the order in which they will be sung are: "High to Heaven Let Song Be Soaring," Ivar Wideen; "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear," H. Walford Davies; "He Sent His Word," Herman-Bach; "Saw Ye My Saviour?" (words by Mary Baker Eddy), G. O'Connor-Morris; "Ring Out, Wild Bells," Gounod-Root; "My Heart Ever Faithful," Bach; "Lullay My Liking," Gustav-Holst; "Carol of the Sheep Bells," Old Slovakian Carol; "Carol of the Russian Children," from White Russia; "Swedish Yule Carol," Swedish Folk Tune; "Christmas Snows of Sweden," Swedish Carol; "Christmas Song," Edvard Grieg; "The Christmas Tree," Edvard Grieg; "Christ, the Friend of Children," Cornelius; "O Word of God, Most Holy," Hassler-Bach; "Let All the Earth With Songs Rejoice," Harmonized by Bach; "Arise, Ye People, Take Your Stand," Johann Schop; "Christmas Morn" (words by Mary Baker Eddy), E. Norman Greenwood.

City Club Ready For Holiday Fete

Friendly candles in the windows of the Women's City Club at 40 Beacon Street will indicate the good cheer within on Christmas Eve, when the Club shares the traditional Beacon Hill celebration.

Holly, mistletoe and other holiday decorations at the twin Club houses will be arranged by Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf, Chairman of the committee. Assisting her are Mrs. John M. Abbot, Mrs. Edward F. Bowman, Miss Florence S. Dustin, Mrs. Charles S. Crover, Mrs. Hugh Montgomery, Mrs. William Pearson, Mrs. H. F. Pereira, Mrs. William H. Perry, Mrs. David Proudfoot, Mrs. Walter M. Pratt, Mrs. Anson Smith, Mrs. Clifford P. Smith and Mrs. E. Winslow Ware.

The buffet supper will be served by candlelight from 5:30 to 7:30 p. m. for those who wish to join the bands of Beacon Hill carolers later in the evening. A long buffet table will stand before the marble fireplace and another festive board will be arranged in the trellis room.

From the garden courtyard at 7:30 melodic bells rung by Mrs. Arthur Shurcliff, Leland Arnold, Roger T. Walker and Irving Daniels will peal the Christmas carols. Mrs. Shurcliff learned bell ringing in England many years ago and was the first person to introduce this feature to the Beacon Hill celebration of Christmas Eve.

Booming Maine Industry Has Best Outlook in Years

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 15—The State of Maine, with big Bath and South Portland shipyards booming and textile mills in many instances turning out Government cloth, faces the new year with perhaps the best industrial outlook in years. The condition is reflected in the substantially decreased relief costs both upon the part of the State and local municipalities.

There is, however, one dark spot on the horizon and it looms seriously in several coastal communities which have turned to the task of building wooden ships. Officials of the Maine Development Commission brought the situation to light, this week, when it was announced that 18 Maine wooden ship yards will be forced to suspend operations within the next few weeks because they have not received new Government contracts.

The shipyards sprang into activity under the impetus of Government orders and an indication there would be continued demand for wooden ships as mine sweepers, patrol boats and cargo vessels.

Shortly, however, according to the Maine Development Commission, some 1,600 skilled builders of wooden ships in many of the 18 shipyards will be thrown out of employment for lack of contracts. The yards have been operating night and day, workmen feeling it their patriotic duty to get the ships afloat as rapidly as possible.

As the situation now stands, however, most of the originally ordered ships have been completed or are nearly ready and still no new orders have come into sight.

The Commission warns that not only will the workmen suffer if no new contracts are forthcoming but shipyard owners who spent large sums refitting their ways and adding new ones will be forced to face substantial losses. The Commission which aided the Government in starting its wooden ship program by a survey of shipbuilding facilities along Maine's coast now reports that 37 ways in 18 of the yards will soon become idle. It suggests that wooden ships for shipping purposes can be built at considerably less cost and more rapidly than steel ships and hopes the Government can award some contracts soon.

'Gas' Tax Loses

Maine voters, the comparatively few of them who went to the polls in the special election, Thursday, remained consistent and for the third time turned down a proposal which would have increased the State gasoline tax, this time by one half a cent. The "no" vote was an overwhelming expression of opinion, although it has not been finally tabulated. Accordingly, no funds will be available to finance the Holman Act passed by the last Legislature under which the added gas revenue would have gone toward relieving local municipalities of certain highway and bridge maintenance expenses. Though the bill was administration backed and aimed, according to its proponents, to relieve the burden on real estate, the vote showed huge opposition in the cities and opposition, also, in many of the small towns.

Work Given 450 by New Firms in Hub

Nine new manufacturing firms have started operations in Metropolitan Boston during the past few weeks, providing 450 jobs, according to a survey by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The shoe manufacturing industry led in importance among the new companies, with three new firms to employ at peak operations up to 350 persons. Two other companies, though small, are important to the defense program because engaged in general machine shop work. Two of the remainder are in the garment industry.

In addition, eight companies have expansion plans closely linked with the defense program. Five of the eight firms are building new floor space and have orders directly connected with the Government program. Two distributing companies have bought buildings, which Chamber officials consider "evidence of confidence in the long-range possibilities of Boston as a marketing and distributing center."

Expansion programs will mean the erection of buildings with a total floor area in excess of 125,000 square feet, which, upon completion, should provide additional jobs for 400 to 500 persons, the Bureau stated.

Excerpts From Hub Sermons

Excerpts from sermons delivered at Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Trexler, President of the United Synod of New York, at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Roxbury, in a sermon radiocast internationally by station WRUL:

Christmas has never been celebrated in a more disturbed world nor under more disturbing conditions. There is a feeling that the Christ does not fit into this war-stricken world—but on the contrary, right here in this world, he belongs.

To help man under conditions which have gone beyond him, has he come. He will show man the fundamental wrongs from which the world suffers, and cause him to repent. He has come to strengthen us by his constant presence. The knowledge that he is near will give us poise and power.

The celebration of this festival should go beyond the tinsel stage, it should mean a rededication of ourselves to Christ.

The Rev. Dr. Frank K. Singiser, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, guest preacher at First Congregational Church, Everett:

The tragic need of our day [lies] in those broader relationships which we call industrial and international. . . .

Our civilization is too much like a gigantic machine with enormous powers to crush everything in its path, geared in with an all-powerful engine, but with a control mechanism altogether inadequate and unequal to the task of keping it within bounds and making it serve the best interests of a closely knit world. . . .

The Bible, freshly studied, newly interpreted and courageously applied to these larger relationships, is the one place to which our age has found the solution in the Scriptures, often in texts obscured or forgotten.

Bible Sunday is therefore a call for faithful Bible study. America needs a great host of people, open-minded and honest, who will deal seriously with their Bibles, searching for the principles and ideals by which we may guide and control the powerful social and industrial and international machinery which we have created.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian), Boston:

If Sunday, Dec. 7 was the day of awakening for America, today should be a day of dedication. . . . I suggest that the American people be animated by something stronger and higher than a spirit of revenge.

Our real task is so to dedicate ourselves that this nation, under God, shall not perish from this earth. We are dedicated to the proposition that we are not only going to win through to victory over democracy-destroying, humanity-hating totalitarianism, but, in the President's words, "we are going to win the peace which follows."

Today, facing the grim facts of our world as the parents of Jesus confronted the terrible fact of Herod's cruelty, we dedicate ourselves to saving "the last, best hope of earth."

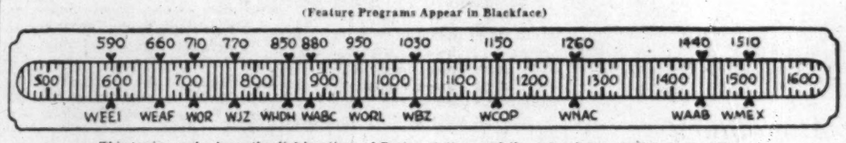
Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Dec. 16

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 11.79mc (25.4m) and 15.35mc (19.5m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-50Sm	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Music by Willard	Sports and Music
3:15 United We Stand	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music by Willard	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Dance Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Com. J. P. Timility	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Sports and Music
4:15 N. Y. Philharmonic	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 N. Y. Philharmonic	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Com. J. P. Timility	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	**Political Talk**	Sports Program
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler - Ladd: Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Marshall; music	News of the World	Britain's Salute	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America"; historical drama**	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	Dance Music
7:45 serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Sizing Up the News"	Musical Program
8:15 "Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"		Sen. C. Wayland Brooks	Musical Program
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"True or False"; quiz	**Margaret Speaks; Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra**	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Studio Program
8:45	"True or False"; quiz		"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Musical Program
9:00 **Radio Theater: Chas. Boyer, Bette Davis, "All This and Heaven Too"**	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Dance Orchestra		News Service	
9:30	**For America We Sing**	"That Brewster Boy"; dramatic serial	Justice Frankfurter	Classical Album
9:45	**For America We Sing**		**Raymond Gram Swing**	Dance Orchestra
10:00 **President Roosevelt: Bill of Rights Program;**	**President Roosevelt: Bill of Rights Program;**	**President Roosevelt: Bill of Rights Program;**	**President Roosevelt: Bill of Rights Program;**	**President Roosevelt: Bill of Rights Program;**
10:15 **Bill of Rights Program;**	**Bill of Rights Program;**	**Bill of Rights Program;**	**Bill of Rights Program;**	**Bill of Rights Program;**
10:30 Speakers;	**NBC Orchestra, Leopold**	**NBC Orchestra, Leopold**	**NBC Orchestra, Leopold**	**NBC Orchestra, Leopold**
10:45 **Drama; Orchestra**	**Stokowski, con.; Drama**	**Stokowski, con.; Drama**	**Stokowski, con.; Drama**	**Stokowski, con.; Drama**
11:00 Weather; News	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Five Star News
11:15 Sports; Music	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Navy Christmas Program	Local Sports
11:30 Raymond Scott's	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Navy Christmas Program	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hymns; Music	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	Musical Clock	At the Console	
8:00 **The World Today**	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Circle C Ranch Boys
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Christmas Carols
10:00 Hymn Recital	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	"N. E. Cupboard"	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Gypsy Caravan	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Singing Southland	"Help Mate"; sketch	News; "Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Hollywood Quartette
11:15 "Man I Married"	Defense; Music; News	Right to Happiness	Ruth Moss Interviews	Letter-Quest
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	Band; News; Music	"The Bartons"; sketch	News; Melody Strings	**Christian Science Prgrm**
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News Musicale	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Dept. of Agriculture	Popular music
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Hour; news; farm com-	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	Musical Mailbox
1:30 'Right to Happiness'	Tony Wons; Weather	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Variety Show	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Serial drama	Gretchen McMullen, band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Mexican Police Band
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Network Orchestras	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	School of the Air	Musical Program
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	School of the Air	Five Star News
3:00 Music Box: "We	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	News; Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:15 Join the Navy"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Music by Willard	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	News; Drake University	Sports and music
3:45 Fed. Wom'n's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Choir; Christmas pgm.	Sports and music
4:00 Milestones in Amer-	Barnard College; Christ-	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network Orchestra	Sports and music
4:15 ican Music	mas Carols	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Christmas Carols	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	Five Star News
6:00 News; comments	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Johannes Steel, News	"Alpineers"; dance orch.
6:30 "Page One"; Sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 **"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Chico Simone's Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mass. State Emergency	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 "Second Husband"	Allen; vocalist; orch.	Musical Program	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	**Treasury Hour: Variety**	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Jack Starr Hunt: Music,	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	**Show; guests; orches-**	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	Essays in Drama
8:30 **"Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns**	**tra; Graham McNamee, master of ceremonies**	Horace Heidt's Orchestra Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret Agent"	Shiloh Khall's Electric Choir; Religious Music
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	**NBC Symphony Concert: Juan Jose Castro, cond.**	Fibber McGee and Molly; guests	"Songs for Marching Men"; vocalists; orch.	Variety Hour
9:45 tion				Variety Hour
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or-	**NBC Symphony Concert; Juan Jose Castro, cond.**	**Bob Hope; J. Colonna; soloists; orchestra**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Boston Bruins-Canadiens
10:15 Special news			Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Hockey Game
10:30 Defense program	War Extra	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bruins-Canadiens game
10:45 News; Sports	Christmas Pgm.; Defense	soloist; comedian	Male Chorus	Five Star News
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	"Parade of the News";	George Harris's Orch.
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	dramatization	Bea Wain, songs
11:30 Music; Benny Good-	Want"; recordings	Postviews; "Lady Comes	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 man's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Across"; Interviews	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Belmont Meeting On Yule Greens

As their share in aiding the work of decorating with Christmas greens the wards in military hospitals in this area, Belmont Garden Club members are planning an all-day meeting tomorrow in the Unitarian Parish House, Belmont Center, starting at 10 in the morning. Mrs. Walter Gaskell of Belmont is in charge of decorations at Fort Devens and is hoping for generous help in the project, not only from club members but from others as well. At the meeting tomorrow, decorative artists and experts will be on hand to make suggestions and aid in working out ingenious methods and new ideas. Members will bring box lunches.

Mrs. Thomas M. B. Kenney is arranging a display of houseplants and Christmas "gadgets."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 16

12:45 p. m. WMEX 1510kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves on Boston

WRUL 9.70mc (30.9m) or 11.73 (25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Features in French.
6:15 p. m.—World News from the Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
6:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice.
7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (in Portugese).
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program arranged for Latin American listeners.

6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.73mc (25.6m)

9:30 p. m.—News and talks.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WRUW 11.87mc 25.26m

3:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Great Pianists.
4:15 p. m.—Great Popular Voices.
4:30 p. m.—Portuguese Defense News.
4:45 p. m.—Broadwar Melodies (Portuguese).
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p.m.—Golden Glow.
5:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air.
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments in English.
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
9:45 p. m.—Talk by Capablanca (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Highlights from Hollywood.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

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N. E. School Teachers and Pupils Are Told What to Do During an Air Raid

Great Throng Gives $35,000 To Aid Russia

Sharply countering "rumors that the Soviet Union was letting the United States down" in not opening up another front against Japan, and reaffirming that Russia would make no separate peace with the Axis, Joseph E. Davies, former U. S. Ambassador to Soviet Russia, yesterday addressed a Russian War Relief rally which packed the Boston Arena with 10,000 enthusiastic listeners, and brought contributions totaling between $30,000 and $35,000.

Highlight of the rally was the appearance on the platform of Mme. Maxim Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

"I am deeply moved," she began, "and only wish that my husband were here to see this wonderful meeting. I wish Mr. Stalin could see it. And there is someone else I would rather like to see it—Mr. Hitler. I think it might do him good."

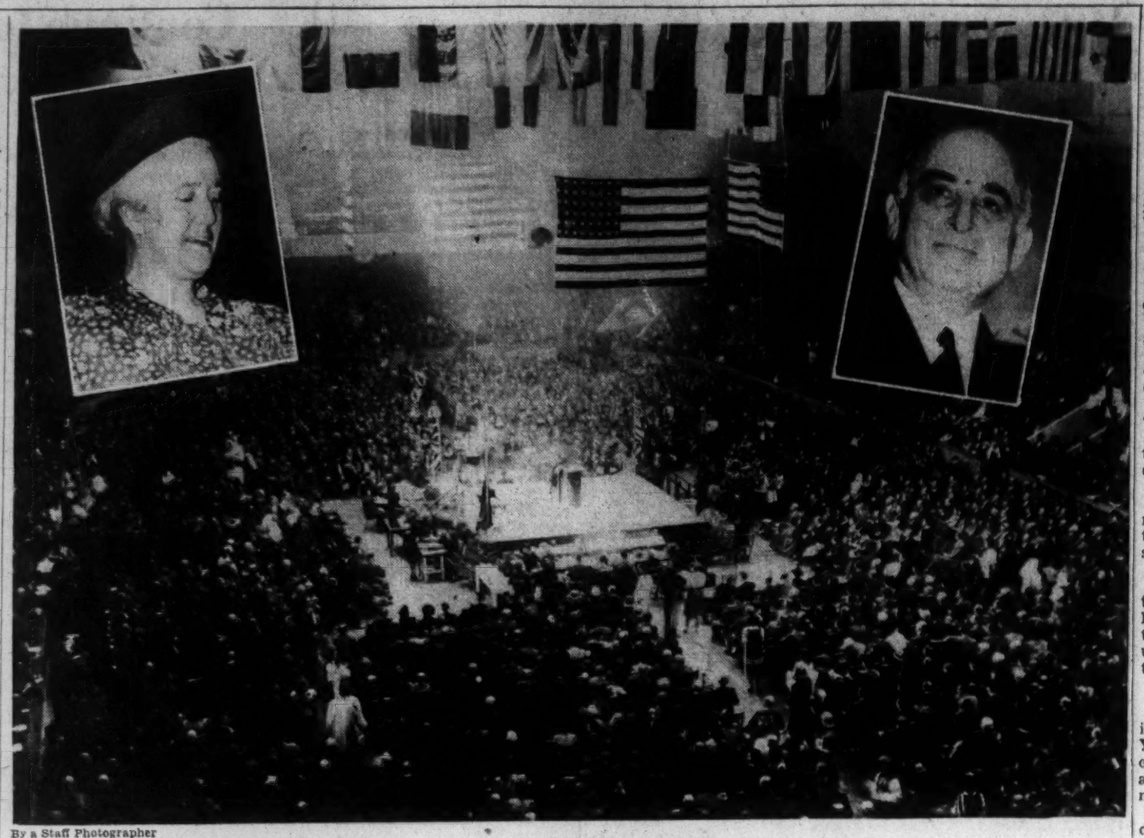
Hailing the meeting as "an expression of confidence in the Soviet Union," she said that while Russia's confidence had been bolstered no end by recent events, Russia still needed American help very badly.

Edwin C. Carter, of New York, President of National War Relief, Inc., who presided over the meeting, said that he had been "urged by representatives of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies to go full speed ahead in this program of aid to Russia." He added that the spirit behind Russian War Relief could best be described by the slogan: "Russia's scorched earth calls to America's green fields."

Dr. Hugh Cabot, of Boston, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee, also called for aid to the Russians "because they are willing to level their homes, their harvests, their buildings to rubble, so that none of themselves—neither their lives nor their possessions—shall fall to the invader's use."

Quoting repeated announcements by Hitler that the Red Army had been annihilated, Mr. Davies said that Hitler has now announced he was "digging in until spring. He's not digging in," he added. "He's gone home to lick his wounds. Digging in in Russia in the winter is some digging. It's a safe bet that Moscow will never be taken.

"Russia gave us the priceless gift of six additional months to prepare," he declared. "We owe a tremendous debt to the people, to the Red Army, and to the Government of the Soviet Union."



By a Staff Photographer

Part of the Crowd of 10,000 at the Boston Arena

Insets: (left) Mme. Maxim Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States; (right) Joseph E. Davies, former United States Ambassador to Russia; chief speakers at the rally.

Civilian Defense Acts to Protect Children

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Office of Civilian Defense requested today that wire services and newspapers carry a set of instructions on "what school teachers and pupils should do during an air raid."

Termed "emergency instructions for schools until further notice," the OCD's list follows:

1. What to do when the air-raid warning sonds.

("Howling" siren, short blasts or other local general warning.) Sound the school fire alarm in a special way (short rings, etc.). Have each class leave its room in order as in fire drill. Conduct classes to the air-raid refuge.

Do not permit any pupils to leave the building.

Do not allow any pupils to return to classrooms until the "all-clear" signal is given.

Do not send the pupils home.

These protective measures will require organization, planning, training, and drill. They should be started at once.

2. Air-raid drill.

Use your fire drill organization to get pupils to the air-raid refuge. Have them file from the classroom the same way, in the same order, under the same leaders. But take them to the air-raid refuge.

3. The Air Raid Refuge.

The chance of a direct hit on any individual building is very small. You must guard against the blast of nearby high-explosive bombs, and incendiaries and falling fragments of antiaircraft shells.

You must get away from windows, and from open doors. The large inside halls of most schools are suitable for an air raid refuge. Do not use the halls on the top floor of the building. The cellar is a suitable air raid refuge provided there are plenty of exits and provided any windows to the outside can be protected by a layer of sandbags.

Select the most protected places in the building—be sure they provide enough capacity to hold everyone without crowding. Be sure there is more than one exit.

It is important, too, that the air raid refuge should have easy access to drinking water and toilet facilities.

4. What to Do About Incendiaries.

Be sure the fire extinguishers are in proper working order. Be sure you have enough people—teachers or older pupils—who know how to use them. Appoint these people as fire guards. Have them take assigned posts when the air raid drill sounds. Appoint a chief fire guard.

If incendiaries hit the building, the fire guards should try to handle them, and put them out with water spray. If the fire gets beyond control, the chief fire guard should sound the regular fire alarm. All pupils should then be conducted from the building as in regular fire drills. Class leaders should conduct them in an orderly fashion to shelter in nearby homes. Leaders must keep the pupils in control.

Civil Defense

Basic insignia, with varying embellishments for different activities.

5. What to Organize.

Do these things right away—they are essential now:

(A) Select the air raid refuge—more than one if necessary. Be sure there is more than one exit.

(B) Determine how the school alarm will be sounded for an air raid.

(C) Assign a refuge space or refuge room for each class or classroom. Assign class leaders to conduct the drill—the same as for fire.

(D) Publish full instructions; have them read over and over again to pupils. Have them posted on bulletin boards. Be sure every teacher and pupil understands them—now.

These things should be done at once. We are suddenly, unexpectedly, at war. When you have completed all of these things, it is time to organize your long-range planning.

6. Here are some of the steps to take:

The Department of Education or other school authority, under the direction of the local defense coordinator, should plan and adopt a war program for the duration. Here are some of the steps to consider:

(a) Appointment of school building wardens, whose duties should be co-ordinated with their local zone or district warden service.

(b) Special transmission of air raid warnings from the control center to school buildings.

(c) Fire defense—adequacy of present equipment, appointment of fire watchers (or fire guards), and special training in combatting incendiaries.

(d) Protective construction—quick and simple measures to provide additional security.

(e) Study of alternate air raid refuges for teachers and pupils in case of fire. Depending upon location, suitable buildings in the neighborhood may be available for use as air raid refuge. It is desirable to explore this possibility in order to effect dispersion where it can be done without undue exposure to the children.

7. What to do about training:

Start your training now. Don't wait for the final plan. Drill your pupils to behave on an air raid alarm just as they do on a fire alarm. Hold drill every few days until they are thoroughly accustomed to it.

Keep up the morale of the pupils, so that if a raid occurs you will have experience in keeping them occupied. Organize first aid training for selected groups. Organize fire defense training for the fire guards.

8. Are we in danger?

The answer to that is—we don't intend to be caught napping again—anywhere or anytime. We are not going to say again—"It can't happen here."

Don't rush around, don't worry, but act! These are simple precautions. Read them again. Think how you will apply them to your school. Then take the necessary action—today.

Parents! Read This!

If an air raid should come while your children are at school, see to your own safety. Stay home, go to your refuge room, stay away from windows.

Do not try to reach the school. You could accomplish no good. You could do a great deal of harm by such action.

In an air raid, Rule No. 1 is to stay off the street, get under cover. On the street, there is the risk of falling shell fragments, racing cars, and fire apparatus. Stay indoors.

Do not try to telephone. The wires must be kept clear for the wardens, the police, and the fire department. You might prevent an urgent message from getting through.

This is hard advice. It's not easy to take. But it is for your best interest and for the welfare of your children.

Cambridge Plans For More Water

A State chemist report defining the quality of the water being pumped from six pipes sunk at the Fresh Pond golf course to supplement the Cambridge water supply will be received soon, according to a report today. The city has experienced a serious shortage recently, but rainfall has restored reserve supplies good for at least 60 days.

If the new source from an apparent sunken well is proved to be pure spring water, it may eliminate the necessity of the city purchasing a form of water insurance whereby the Metropolitan District Commission would supply water in event of an acute emergency.

Week Sees N. E. on War Basis; Both in Arms and in Morale

Defense News in Brief

N. E. Bulwarks Strengthened—In one action-packed week the New England States have made the change from peacetime to wartime, assuming in many sections the appearance of an armed camp. Expansive beaches, where millions play during hot summer months, are now occupied by Uncle Sam's Army. Long-muzzled antiaircraft guns point upward and at night huge 2,000,000 candle-power searchlights sweep the sky.

Air raid wardens, not taken too seriously before the events of Dec. 7, now go about their preparatory duties with the complete co-operation of most of the citizenry. New courses for wardens and other Air Raid Precautions members are planned or already being given in most communities.

Important highways and bridges are now guarded by men in uniform and the great defense plants in the industrial northeast are protected 24 hours a day by State Guardsmen, police, or military units.

Into the New England States during the past few days have come more speedy pursuit and interceptor planes and more guns to thwart any Axis attempt at long-range bombing of one of the country's most vital areas.

U. S. O. Clubs Completed—With the completion at Falmouth, Mass., of the new $74,000 U. S. O. Service Men's Club and a similar one at Hyannis, Mass., facilities for Camp Edwards soldiers off post have been greatly improved. A third club, it is expected, will be completed at Bourne by the end of the month.

The new clubs, built on the so-called Type A plan, contain an auditorium, lounge, office, snack bar, club, dressing room, stage, and darkroom. They are 169 feet long and 129 feet wide.

General Truesdell Transferred—Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commander of the Sixth Army Corps, which has just completed maneuvers in the Carolinas, has been ordered to Panama, where he will report for duty under Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, Chief of the Caribbean Command. General Tuesdell will be succeeded by Maj. Gen. George Grunert, recently commander of the Philippine Department.

General Truesdell organized the Sixth Army Corps at Providence last January after serving as Commander of the First Division for three months. As commander of the Sixth Army Corps he was responsible for the training of the 26th and 1st Divisions which comprised the Corps.

He served in the 1st Division and the 5th Army Corps under Generals Bullard and Summerall in World War I, winning the Distinguished Service Medal and the Croix de Guerre. The General is said to be one of the Army's foremost exponents of speedy tactical maneuvers and his troops showed to advantage in this manner during the recent Carolina maneuvers.

Reuben James Crew Honored—The 100 men who went down with the U. S. S. Reuben James were honored yesterday as having advanced the cause of the war which came formally after their ship was torpedoed.

In a memorial service held on the rain-soaked quarterdeck of the historic "Old Ironsides," Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant declared: may we obtain renewed inspiramay be obtain renewed inspiration to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished task which they have thus far so nobly advanced." Relatives of the men of the Reuben James were present for the service.

New Draft Call Issued—Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Commanding General of the First Corps Area, has announced the twenty-second Selective Service call for the area. A total of 8,101 men will be examined during the period from Jan. 5 to 24, he said. Tentative plans call for their induction during February. State quotas were: Maine 588 white, three negro; New Hampshire 381 white, one negro; Vermont 231 white; Massachusetts, 4,394 white, 50 negro; Rhode Island 784 white, 12 negro; Connecticut 1,607 white, 50 negro.

Quickly Built M. I. T. 'Lab' Is Dedicated

Beginning unheralded last spring, and rushed to completion, a new building in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology group has been formally opened. Dedication exercises for the structure, at present to be known as the Chemical Warfare Service Development Laboratory, were attended by high Army officers, eminent natural scientists, and administrative officials of the Institute.

In charge of the laboratory is Capt. J. H. Rothschild, C.W.S., who presided and introduced Brig.-Gen. R. L. Avery, Commanding General of Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland, representing the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, Maj.-Gen. William N. Porter, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Institute.

"The building," Dr. Compton said, "is designed primarily to serve as a chemical engineering laboratory and to permit this type of research to be carried on in the most efficient manner possible. Consequently the building departs from the more generalized structural scheme of the older Institute buildings in our major Institute group. At the same time it forms an integral and connected part of a well-developed plan for the future expansion of our plant."

Port Authority Has Manager

To relieve Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Boston Port Authority, of some of the vast amount of detail work that he has been handling personally, Andrew F. Lane of the organization's staff, has been promoted to position of General Manager, effective at once. Mr. Lane has beeen director of the Bureau of Traffic of the Port Authority since January of 1939, when he came to the port group from the Boston & Maine R. R.

Cargo Carrier

Another modern cargo carrier for the American merchant marine is to be launched next Saturday at Bath, Maine, when the Exiria is to leave the ways at the Bath Iron Works. The vessel is the last of a group of four sister ships launched at Bath this year for the American Export Lines, and is the 12th vessel in that company's $30,000,000 ship-building program. The Exiria is a 6,597-gross-ton vessel.

Officers Needed

With a ship-a-day launching schedule starting this month and a shipbuilding program under way to double the size of the American merchant marine by the end of 1943, approximately 10,000 additional licensed officers will be required to man the vessels, according to the United States Maritime Commission. Plans are under way to train about 3,500 officers from men now rated as seamen, and 2,000 in cadet schools and State maritime academies where the course is for three years. It is hoped to procure the balance from among licensed men now having shore jobs.

Cancel Party

Officers of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston have cancelled the annual Christmas party of the Club, scheduled for next Thursday evening at the Hotel Bradford, owing to the spread of the war to the United States. Efforts of the Club are to be directed to more serious topics, it was stated. The annual party is a gay, frivolous affair.

Freight Agent Back

Lester Barnicle, District Freight Agent of the Boston Office of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, is back on the job again, after having made a trip around Africa as purser of one of the company's steamers that had been chartered for that purpose. The American-Hawaiian Line normally operates in the intercoastal service between the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards.

Restrictions Urged On Weather Reports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, has asked the press, radio, and other sources of public information "to refrain from publication or announcement of weather information from sources other than official Weather Bureau offices."

Hinckley explained that his request, for the present, applies only to forecasts of coming weather conditions. He said newspapers, for instance, may continue to print customary stories about local snow storms or other weather, but should not print forecasts originating from any private service.

War on Japan Changes Aspect Of Race in Seventh District

If tomorrow's special Seventh Congressional District primaries to select party nominees to succeed the late Lawrence J. Conneery as Representative in Congress had been held two weeks ago, they would have provided the nation's first test of Presidents Roosevelt's foreign policy.

However, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, smashed the peace platform of all isolationists and eliminated the war or peace issue raised by Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem, who, as an America First Committee candidate, is seeking the Democratic nomination.

Today, with the America First position obliterated, the Democratic primary contest appears to be a two-man fight between Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence and J. Fred Manning Essex County Commissioner and former Mayor of Lynn. The six other Democratic candidates, expected to trail behind Senator Lane and Mr. Manning are:

Representative George J. O'Shea (D) of Lynn, Arthur Michael MacCarthy of Winthrop, newspaperman and runner-up in the 1940 four-man contest for the Democratic Secretary of State nomination; Frederick Sarno of Lynn, Francis E. McCarthy of Lynn, Edward D. Connery of Chelsea and Frederick J. Myers of Boston.

Both Senator Lane and Mr. Manning are all-out supporters of President Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies, although prior to the Japanese attack Mr. Manning was against a second American expeditionary force.

Senator Lane, because he is the only Lawrence man in the Democratic contest is considered the front-runner for the Democratic nomination. Only once in the last 20 years has Lawrence had its own man in Congress. This year, with the vote in the Lynn section of the district split among several candidates, Mr. Lane is given an excellent chance of winning the Democratic nomination which is considered tantamount to election.

The Republican candidates are C. F. Nelson Pratt, Essex County Commissioner and former State legislator, and John W. Garvin of Lawrence. Mr. Pratt, a stormy petrel in G. O. P. circles, is given the edge in the Republican primary. In 1937 he unsuccessfully sought the G. O. P. nomination to succeed the late William P. Connery, Jr., who served in Congress from 1923 to 1937.

Political observers believe not more than 50 per cent of the 152,000 voters who turned out in the district at the 1940 election will vote tomorrow, with interest being particularly slight since United States entrance into the war. Some persons even believe the turnout wil be nearer 40 per cent of the 1940 total.

The election will be held on Dec. 30.

First New Haven Long-Haul Diesels

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad has put into operation on the Boston-New Haven passenger run the first diesel-powered locomotives to be used in New England.

The two units, which can be used spearately or together, of 2,000 horse power each, were delivered to the road in Boston only Saturday, and yesterday they hauled the Colonial Express from Boston to this City and made the return trip pulling the Bostonian.

The New Haven has been using diesel switch engines since 1932, and for several years has operated a diesel powered streamlined train between Providence, R. I., and Boston.

Four more of the double units are to be delivered to the road within a few weeks.

Bay State Consumer Group Plans Goods Saving Campaign

Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Interests, a group recently organized at the proposal of the Consumer division, Office of Price Administration, at a meeting last week in the Federal Building, Boston, announced plans of a campaign designed to educate the public to the important part which conservation and salvage of consumer goods will play in this war.

As in the first world war, when conservation and economy boards were established by the Government, the Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Interests will be concerned with all kinds of savings.

Working in co-operation with established agencies and defense bodies the Consumer Interest Committee will co-ordinate the facilities for consumer protection, so as to defend the living standards, conserve resources, and promote efficient use of buying power.

At the meeting Mrs. Hattie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industries and the chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Consumer Interests, emphasized that the public has a job to do and that job is to avoid waste in all its forms.

"Specifically," she said, "we must learn how to avoid waste by taking care of the things we have and when they do wear out we must consider how they can be reutilized in industry, instead of rusting away in the town dump heap."

Taunton Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAUNTON, Mass.—With Mayor Merrill D. Aldrich's re-election practically conceded, chief interest in tomorrow's election is centered on the referendum on a proposed return to election of Councilors at large instead of by wards.

Mayor Aldrich, who succeeded the late John E. Fitzgerald in February, 1941, polled more votes in the primaries than all five of his opponents. The other Mayoral nominee is Bernard F. Cleary.

The referendum question is whether the city shall return to a system under which nine Councilors shall be elected at large. At present 13 Councilors are elected, one from each ward.

Besides 13 Councilors, the voters will elect persons to fill three regular School Committee vacancies and one to fill an unexpired School Committee term.

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Puzzle: Free Press and the War

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 15—British efforts to work out a satisfactory scheme of war censorship, paralleling that of the United States, are being guided by acceptance of the fact the democracies' twin needs of free press and national security can be held together only by a carefully forged link of mutual confidence.

The forging isn't yet fully accomplished in Britain even after more than two years of war. But the job is advanced quite a long way since the early days when censorship seemed almost a synonym for mutual frustration.

All things considered a working arrangement has been evolved that really works most of the time.

Few appreciate the newspapermen's difficulties—and the censors' difficulties too—better than the correspondents who have been covering the war for the United States from Britain. That is why one news agency correspondent here, when his home office apologetically cabled him to say messages were being held up at the American end, the other day, wired back: "Know just how you feel."

Apparently Irreconcilable

Censorship here differs from the Axis conception of muzzling the press in that it is an attempt to reconcile the virtually irreconcilable.

To quote the War Office Handbook, issued to each accredited correspondent attached to the British Army, "the essence of successful warfare is secrecy; the essence of successful journalism is publication."

But what this bald contrast overlooks is that the freedom of the press in print a maximum of news about warfare is the essence of the very democracy for the preservation of which the warfare is undertaken.

Therefore, there has to be an effective compromise of security and reportorial viewpoints so that the public can be given as many facts as possible, the enemy told none that would advantage him.

Have "Played the Game"

This compromise has been sought in Britain by adoption of voluntary censorship for newspapers here, combined with compulsory censorship for all copy going out or coming in from abroad.

That the first part of the proposition has worked well enough to permit its continuance is due to the fact that newspapers here as a whole have thoroughly played the game. The firm stand they took at the outset of hostilities earned them the concession that they should be entirely free from censorship in expression of opinion provided they gave away no security details.

Some of the more sensational papers here have expressed opinions very vigorously indeed in criticism of the Government, the armed forces, civil defense services and other institutions of all kinds.

They have tried to prevent anybody gettting away with anything dictatorial under the guise of emergency needs unless they are convinced that it was for the country's wartime benefit.

There is also voluntary censorship as regards news and feature material. But in this connection there is a mailed fist beneath the velvet glove, since the Wartime Emergency Powers Act and other defense regulations and the Officials Secrets Act threaten drastic punishment in courts for any abrogation of them.

Duty Rests on Editors

It is up to editors to see that they don't fall foul of these laws just as it is their responsibilitity not to break laws relating to libel and decency.

What it means in practice is that, for their own protection, they submit any doubtful copy to censors at the Ministry of Information and have it handed back to them after the censor has considered it and made any cuts considered necessary.

To cut down delays, spokesmen and advisers from various state departments, as well as the censors, are located in the Ministry of Information headquarters here, and representatives of newspapers are in regular attendance at desks in the central writing room to hand in copy and receive it back when the announcer notifies them on the microphone that it is waiting to be handed out.

The necessity of submitting copy to London is a great inconvenience to provincial papers and authorities here are studying proposals in America for extensive decentralization of censorship.

The Right of Appeal

The editor still has the right of appeal to higher censorship authorities if he thinks it worthwhile to contest an excision.

This is frequently done because the average censor naturally tends to play for safety in all doubtful cases and prefers the responsibility of settlement of a doubtful point to rest upon his superiors.

Stories relating to service matters go through multiple censorship—ordinary security and the scrutiny of specialist advisers.

Thus if a correspondent writes a story touching on three services, that message is read by naval advisers, army advisers, air advisers and ordinary security censors before the latter release it.

Criticism of Delays

The greatest single trouble from the newspaper point of view arising from this manifold scrutiny is that of delay. To obviate this, not only are the censorship departments grouped together at the Ministry of Information, but there is a routine for messages to be automatically dispatched to cable offices.

To save time censors are also installed at the cable company offices.

If they receive copy that has been supplied simultaneously to advisers of the service—over the teleprinter machine from newspapers bureaus, for example—they can allow operators to start transmitting it directly they get a release from censorship department of the Ministry.

For the same reason censors sit in at Reuter's Agency, whence news from abroad is disseminated to British publications.

Tours of Inspection

"Facility visits" — conducted tours of inspection arranged by services and certain other Ministries—carry with them the obligations of submission of copy for special and compulsory censorship. This ruling also applies to certain conferences and interviews.

The whole setup obviously offers a great number of loopholes for disagreement and opportunities for friction. At the start these were an outstanding feature of the situation. But now after two years' experience they cause far less trouble, and two important facts have emerged—that newspapermen as a whole are very mindful of British security, and that their sources of news, especially Service news, are becoming less clamlike.

The "silent service" (naval), for example, has lived up to its title in a way that has made American newspapermen feel inclined to tear their hair, but they were vigorously outspoken regarding this as all other grievances, and now they are given opportunities to acquire naval background information from authoritative quarters.

Carefully Investigated

The Army system is rather different. The only persons taken into military confidence are carefully investigated correspondents who receive special licenses, who are accredited to Army, are ordered to wear uniform when with troops, and are subject to military law and entitled to be treated as an officer.

At first glance, this may seem an anomalous arrangement, for the war correspondent is under Army control when he puts on a uniform, and outside control when he reverts to ordinary clothes.

At all times he retains his civilian noncombatant status and is still liable to military service if of eligible age, even when garbed approximately as a soldier and in action with troops.

During operations their copy is handled in the field by special traveling censors.

The Royal Navy has been far less open-handed and tolerates only three or four men working as accredited correspondents with the fleets.

Method in Air Force

The Royal Air Force doesn't entertain any accredited correspondents at all. It has its own internal corps of reporters working as publicity men and they do the newspaper men's job for them, supplying a regular flow of news and feature bulletins. The papers aren't very pleased with this arrangement for it gives the air correspondents no status in connection with the service and tends to stereotype the available copy.

The Air Ministry's reply is that its own public relations officers are not in competition with newspapermen, who can always ask for facilities to see things and people and get data unless there is good reason for permission being withheld.

The basic form of service censorship, therefore, is suppression of news that might be vital to the enemy from the general field of reporters and the release of it in small quantities to the confidential few.

After that, the machinery for scrutinizing of all reporters' copy gets to work on mutual understanding that cuts are to be made only on security grounds, and never because the opinion doesn't coincide with that of the authorities.

Concession to Americans

Fairly often there are borderline cases and in these the censor has the last word, though American correspondents here fought hard for, and won, a ruling that no cut shall be made in cable or mail copy without the sender or sender's office being notified, and that amendments of the text entailed by the cuts shall be only those approved by the ender of the message.

This puts on the sender the onus of remaining available until the message is cleared and if he is not, then it is either held or sent on as his standing agreements may provide.

A striking illustration of how censorship concessions can work out to the country's disadvantage was afforded when, after some pressure, the press was allowed to play up the heroism of disposal squads dealing with delayed action bombs during the air blitz in Britain.

These stories were absolutely harmless intrinsically and gave away nothing beyond the fact that such bombs were being dealt with. But the sequel was that the Germans introduced booby traps in bomb fuses and the work of the disposal squads was made far more dangerous.

That case typifies the sort of indirect dangers that makes the freedom of the press seem less important to the nation than the suppression of even apparently harmless "good stories," and emphasizes the importance of mutual and unviolated confidence in striking a balance between the democracies' need for a free press and the imperative needs of national security.

Kisses Sent in Letters Cannot Be in Rows

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 15

Soldiers and sailors, it's all right to send kisses home at the bottom of your letters, but don't send them in rows.

A recent official order to the recreational personnel for British forces in the Orkney and Shetland Islands said: "We have been in touch with the censor, and kisses will be allowed at the bottom of letters so long as they are not in rows as these can be used as code."

Naval Academy Baccalaureate

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 15 (AP)—"If one's cause is just, he need not be grim because he is in war," Chaplain William N. Thomas told 564 members of the Naval Academy's graduating class, ready to man this nation's battlewagons of the sea in the war with the Axis powers.

"You are keenly aware, . . ." Chaplain Thomas said in his baccalaureate sermon to the blue-clad seniors to be graduated Friday, six months ahead of schedule, "that you are coming aboard when there is a grim job to be done.

"It is a job that none of us would choose. It is ugly, odious, gruesome. No sane, civilized man wants war. We loathe it. But if one's cause is just, he need not be grim because he is in it.

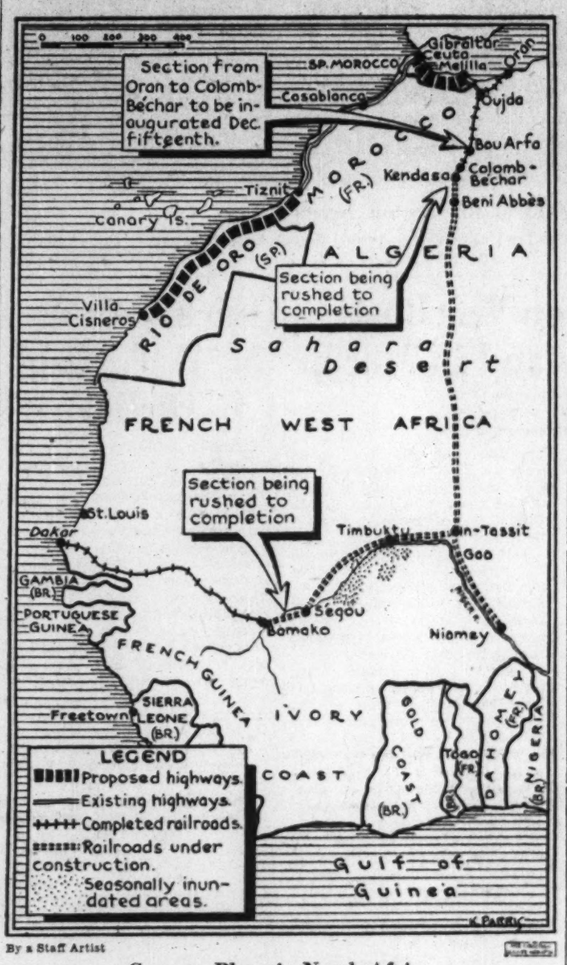
"With head high, soul determined, faith strong, and even with the resolute smile that comes from the poise of assurance, he can roll up his sleeves and clean up a mess that threatens the destruction of all that gives life value and beauty."

Saharan Rail Line Fed by Highways

International

At Work 'Somewhere in Africa'

Natives are shown laboring on the new French railroad that is being built across the Sahara Desert with the reported support of Germany. There are rumors that the Nazi desire to see the railway pushed to completion is a plan to make Dakar into a great naval base for Axis control.



By a Staff Artist

German Plans in North Africa

Here are indicated the steps taken by the Germans to increase their hold over North Africa by connecting the Trans-Saharan Railway with highways to Spanish Morocco and Rio de Oro.

Germans push project as link to areas of interest in North and West Africa.

By Michel Pobers
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Further ramifications of Nazi operations in Northern Africa have come to light in a decree issued in Paris entrusting the French concern that is building the Trans-Sahara railway with the additional task of building and maintaining highways and trails "necessary to facilitate construction of the desert railway."

The plan to build highways and to create new trails is thus ostensibly linked up with the Trans-Saharian railway. However, according to reliable reports, it is in reality, an independent project conceived by the services of Dr. Fritz Todt, Germany's master engineer.

Its objective is to create new routes for automobiles and trucks, and to improve the existing means of communication between Morocco, Algeria, and the Niger basin, and also between French West Africa (Dakar) and the Spanish Rio de Oro.

The first steps recommended by the German experts are a considerable extension of the area covered by the Algerian Automobile Transport Society and the opening of Franco-Spanish negotiations about the Moroccan network.

The Trans-Saharan railway can be completed, at the earliest, in 1944. For obvious strategic reasons, Germany wants to establish practical means of communication between North and West Africa now, without having to wait for the achievement of a project on the scale of a Panama or a Suez Canal.

This does not mean, however, that work on the Trans-Saharan railway is suffering any delays. On the contrary, it is gaining speed.

Niger River Crossed

The regular gauge line between Colomb-Béchar and Oran is to be inaugurated on Dec. 15. At the same time, it is announced that far in the South, at Ségan, the projected destination of the railway line, the work is rapidly advancing.

On Nov. 5, for the first time, the Niger River was crossed by a locomotive, between Bamako and Ségon.

Rapid progress is also reported in the sector of Kenadsa—Beni Abbès.

While in the beginning, the unskilled labor was supplied by Spanish and Jewish refugees, for the last seven weeks the Secretariat of Communications at Vichy was actively recruiting workers for the railway and road building in Africa. A recent communiqué published at Vichy stated that 10 times more applications had been received than there were jobs to be filled.

While an acute shortage of steel and all raw materials handicaps all industry in Occupied and Unoccupied France, it does not seem to affect the railway and road-building program in French Africa. Not only did the German authorities raise no objection to shipping to Africa the rails of dismantled lines of secondary importance, but they ungrudgingly supply the "Société Mediterranée Niger," in charge of the construction, with essential raw materials so badly needed in continental France.

Large quantities of electrical materials have been furnished by Germany through the "French Corporation for the Export and Sale of Electrical Material of the A. E. G." (Allgemeine Elektrizität Geselleschaft) at 161 Rue de Courcelles, Paris.

There is every reason to believe that the German plan of African highway building is one of the questions discussed by the committee of French, Spanish, and German experts which has resumed its work at Melilla.

Melilla, the largest port of the Spanish Riff, owes its wealth to the coal mines of Béni-bou-Ifrour. Recently, it has become the center of tense diplomatic and military activities.

Late in June, as a result of Franco-Spanish-German negotiations on the strengthening of Moroccan defenses, a "permanent expert committee" was established in Melilla. It was upon its recommendation that Vichy decided to transform Abidjan on the Ivory Coast into a strong naval base.

Freetown, the indispensable port of call for British shipping and an important door for American supplies, would be thus flanked by two strongly fortified points, Dakar and Abidjan.

Important Staff Talks

The new Franco-Spanish staff talks taking place now at Melilla have a far-reaching importance. When Marshal Pétain, met Reichsmarshal Herman Göring Dec. 1 he was no doube confronted with a detailed scheme for Franco-Spanish-German military and economic co-operation in North Africa, already worked out at Melilla.

It is significant that Gen. Alphonse Juin, who replaced Gen. Maxime Weygand as Commander in Chief in North Africa, has been, on many earlier occasions, in charge of the Franco-Spanish military talks. General Juin belongs to that group of war prisoners "liberated by special order" which has given Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan many prominent collaborators.

In 1937, in the French Chamber of Deputies, Marcel Boucher, in a report on the Trans-Saharan project, exclaimed: "Frenchmen have conceived the Suez Canal, the Saharan Railway. Suez is British; Panama is American; but the Trans-Saharan will be French."

By the tragic irony of fate, both the Trans-Saharan railway and the entire system of African highways become more and more, an integral part of Hitler's "New Order."

Nazis Beaten Everywhere, Continue to Flee Soviets

By the Associated Press

Monday, Dec. 15

While major interest has been drawn to the campaign in the Pacific against the Axis diversion started by Japan, the great battle in which the Russian Red Army is driving back the whole armed might of Nazi Germany proceeds with continuing success for the Russians.

Although week-end celebrations in Moscow have marked the release of the German menace, the Russian authorities are warning the people that the general Nazi withdrawal, verging as it is on a general debacle, is by no means the end of the struggle.

Nevertheless in the Moscow, Leningrad and Rostov sectors, the German forces are being compelled to fall back by the insistent attacks of the Red forces.

A radiocast war bulletin of the official Russian Information Bureau declared that the Red Army had recaptured the railway station of Uzlovaya, 40 miles southeast of Tula, Dubna to the west of Tula, an dVerkhove, northeast of Livny, in day-long battling which raged on all fronts.

Uzlovaya and Dubna are in the sector about 100 miles south of Moscow, and Verkhove is in the Orel sector about 200 miles south of the Capital, where other Soviet radiocast declared 400 villages and towns have been taken in the Red Army's sweep. Capture of Verkhove followed the announcement yesterday that the Germans had been driven out of Livny.

Red Fleet in Action

In addition, the Russian's Black Sea Fleet was reported vigorously in action. The communiqué said a Naval unit had sunk a huge 25,000-ton Nazi transport

On the southern flank the Sea of Azov port of Taganrog, 40 miles west of Rostov,w hich the Russians have more than once claimed to have taken, was said to be completely surrounded by Red Army forces.

In the Yelets area some 200 miles south of the Capital, the Moscow Radio reported, cavalry-supported troops have retaken more than 400 villages and towns in a strong counteroffensive which has wiped out two battalions of German infantry.

In a single sector of the Moscow front, the Soviet Information Bureau claimed, the Red Army destroyed 24 tanks, 16 guns, seven trench mortars, 54 motorcycles, nine armored cars and a quantity of ammuntion.

The Bureau's bulletin added that troops depending besieged Leningrad in the north had killed 400 Nazis in driving the Germans out of a fortified position.

German Claims

The German High Command, however, reported "good success" in artillery attacks on military objectives around Leningrad and shipping in the Crimean port of Sevastopol. "Otherwise," the communique said, "war activity was restricted to defense against local enemy attacks."

The Red Army assault, which the official Russian Radio said is "giving the Germans no respite by day or night," appeared to be strongest on the southern flank. Nazi forces seeking to establish a new line along the Mius River after falling back from Rostov-on-Don lost more than 200 trucks, seven tanks and 11 guns in a Russian air attack, according to a radiocast communique.

Six German planes were shot down and about 1,000 German troops killed in these operations, the communique reported.

In the Yelets area the Russian tabulation of the spoils left by retreating German forces is continuing, and now includes 907 trucks and 1,206 horses, 226 field pieces, 319 machineguns, 165 automatic rifles, 1,250 ordinary rifles, 1,055 carts, 30,000 shells, 500,000 cartridges and 500 mines.

In the central sector before Moscow, Soviet guerrilla bands were said to be contributing to the Russian successes through operations behind the German lines. One detatchment was reported to have wrecked Nazi communications and destroyed supply trucks.

Russian and German troops in the Moscow sector are fighting in temperature 56 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, according to a Vichy Radio broadcast heard in New York by CBS. The radiocast said the information was received in a telegram from Berlin.

6,000,000 Losses Claimed

Since the start of the German invasion last June 22, the Russians claimed that Hitler has lost 6,000,000 men, more than 15,000 tanks, 13,000 planes and 19,000 cannon.

The Communist newspaper Pravda attributed the German failure to encircle Moscow to insufficient Nazi forces and miscalculation of Russian strength.

The extent of the danger which hung over Moscow at the height of the Nazi campaign against the Capital was disclosed today by Lieut. Gen. Leonid Govoroff, Soviet commander in the sector to the southwest.

From Dec. 1 to 4, General Govoroff said, in a Pravda interview the Germans attacked the Minsk-Moscow Highway threatening Golitzi, little more than 20 miles west and almost within artillery range of the Capital.

A wall of fire from a long pile of straw and dry sticks, a third of a mile wide, sent flames skyward and blocked a German advance in this sector, he disclosed.

Then the tables turned with Red Army counterattacks which threw the Germans behind the Nara and Moscow Rivers. Other counterattacks at the same time along the arc about Moscow sent the Germans in retreat which at some points turned into disordered flight.

Stamp Plan Approved For U. S. Auto Levy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A plan for collection of the $5 annual use tax on automobiles by post office sale of stamps has been approved by a Senate-House Committee.

The tax was voted in the recent new tax bill, but there has been controversy as to how it should be collected and some sentiment for its repeal.

The Treasury asked for an appropriation of about $5,000,000 to finance collection of the levy under a plan which House members said called for employment of 2,500 special agents. The House rejected this.

Saturday, Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee, proposed an appropriation of $1,500,000 for collection of the tax through the post office plan. This was accepted by Senators and Representatives revising the $10,000,000,000 war funds bill and will be incorporated in it.

Under the plan, every automobile will be required to go to a post office before Feb. 1 and buy a stamp costing $2.09. This stamp, to be attached to windshield, will show the tax has been paid up to July 1, when the full $5 tax for the following fiscal year will become effective.

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Who's Fighting Whom: Unity Urged; Eire and Turkey Cling to Neutrality

By the Associated Press

Monday, Dec. 15

Eire must adhere to its policy of neutrality, Prime Minister Eamon de Valera announced, despite the spread of war to involve the United States.

Turkey, too, notified the United States it would remain neutral in the "new conflict which has just broken out."

Four more Axis nations, however, have declared war on the United States.

Rumania's formal notification of its declaration of war was received from the legation in Bucharest by the State Department at Washington.

Hungary informed the United States she considered a state of war to exist between the two countries.

Croatia also has declared "she considers herself in a state of war" with the United States, according to a German language radiocast from Berlin.

Bulgaria's declaration was delivered to the United States Minister to Bulgaria immediately after Premier Bogdan Philov made the announcement in the Bulgarian Parliament.

Thailand is now regarded by Great Britain as an enemy-occupied country "with all the consequences which follow," an authorized spokesman said today.

Turkey: Neutral

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Turkey yesterday notified the United States it would remain neutral in the "new conflict which has just broken out."

Turkey notification was given to the State Department yesterday by the Turkish Ambassador, M. M. Ertegun.

He delivered a note, addressed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, which said:

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that in a telegram dated Ankara, Dec. 10, 1941, but received in Washington only this morning, I am directed by my Government to notify the Government of the United States of America that the Government of the republic has decided to extend the neutrality of Turkey to the new conflict which has just broken out.

"Please accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurance of my highest consideration."

Bulgaria: At War

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 13 delayed (AP)—George H. Earle, 3rd, United States Minister to Bulgaria, said in a telephone conversation from his home in Sofia today that "no one here seems very happy" about Bulgaria's declaration of war on the United States.

"This was none of Bulgaria's doing," he added, "It is just the influence of a gangster playing with a little nation."

Bulgaria's declaration was not popular either with the people or Government officials, he declared.

Mr. Earle said the declaration was delivered to him this morning immediately after Premier Bogdan Philoff had made the announcement in the Bulgarian Parliament.

Mr. Earle said United States Legation officials had been allowed "all the time we wanted" to quit the country. He said he had requested at least 10 days. So far as is known, all Americans are free to leave, he added.

Turkish newspapers, meanwhile, revived their campaign to impress the public that their country may be involved in war at any time.

Semi-official circles noted that the Government was closely watching for any indication of which way the Nazi armies withdrawing in Russia will turn.

Many competent Turkish observers expressed grave concern lest January or February, at the latest, might see German forces massed in the Balkans for a new attempt to unseat the British from Suez.

Which Way Vichy? Rumors Conflict

By the Associated Press

Conflicting and unconfirmed reports surrounded the attitude of Vichy.

Swedish correspondents in Berlin reported that the Germans expect Unoccupied France to sever relations with the United States as the result of American seizure of French ships in United States ports.

Reuters, however, quoted the German radio as saying that the Vichy Government had notified the United States, Japan, and Britain, of France's neutrality in the Far Eastern war.

Eire: Neutral

CORK, Eire, Dec. 15 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera declared yesterday that "it should be unnatural if we did not sympathize in a special manner" with the United States now that she is involved in the war, but he added his country can only be a "friendly neutral."

"The question of how America's entray into the war will affect our state policy here we have answered in advance. The policy of this State remains unchanged," said Premier de Valera in a speech at a parade of defense forces.

"Incompleteness of our national freedom," the Prime Minister explained, made neutrality the only possible policy for Erie. "Any other policy would have divided our people and for a divided people to enter this war should have been to commit suicide."

He said that involvement of the United States in the war "brought anxiety and sorrow to every part of Eire. There scarcely is a family here which has not a member or near relation in that country. In addition to the ties of blood there has been between the nations a long association of friendship and regard."

Rumania: At War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday it has received formal notification from the Legation in Bucharest that Rumania had declared a state of war with the United States.

The Rumanian Foreign Office, the Department said, delivered the following note to the Legation Friday:

"The Royal Rumanian Government has the honor to communicate to the Government of the United States of America that, in conformity with the dispositions of the Tripartite Pact and respecting the obligations of solidarity contained in this pact, as a result of the state of war which has arisen between the United States of America on the one hand and the German Reich, Italy and Japan, on the other, Rumania herself is in a state of war with the United States of America."

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 15—Clarification of the complex question of who is at war with whom is the preliminary diplomatic task to coordinating alleged strategy against the Axis.

To illustrate the present chaos in this apparently simple matter it is pointed out that only Russia and Britain have so far declared war against Finland. Russia is at war with Germany, Italy, Finland, Hungary and Rumania, but not with Japan or Bulgaria. Until Bulgaria declared war against Britain on Saturday only Yugoslavia and Greece were at war with that country.

Poland has declared war only against Germany and Japan and considers itself in a state of war with Italy against which Polish troops are fighting valiantly and successfully in Libya. But no actual Polish declaration of war has been made either against Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Finland, or Bulgaria.

Co-ordination Needed

It is clearly desirable, not only for legal but also for practical reasons that the enemies of one ally should be enemy of all. This would facilitate the co-ordination of effort including the allocation of troops, aircraft, ships, and supplies where they are most needed at any given moment.

The second question which it is felt should be cleared up immediately in order to enable an Allied War Council to function to the best advantage is the position of the few remaining "neutrals," particularly Spain and Vichy.

It is imperative that they should not be allowed to emulate Japan and sit on the fence with the deliberate intention of striking when the intended adversaries are off guard—or when the moment best suits Hitler.

Must Take Sides

There is therfore a growing feeling here that this is the time that the "neutrals" must be forced to declare themselves now for or against the Axis and that any attempt to equivocate will be regarded as hostile act.

In support of this thesis it is added that Allies have friends in Spain and French North Africa. If Hitler is allowed to choose his own time once again they will certainly be temporarily overwhelmed. If, on the other hand the Allies forestall him they may be able to keep him from North Africa in which case the whole Mediterranean situation might be cleared up before the end of this winter.

Meanwhile, it is already clear that America's entry into war is having profound repercussions on the populations of enemy and enemy-occupied territories. Many of them, including Germans, Italians, Hungarians, and Rumanians, have relations and friends in the United States. They know something about the potential resources of that country.

Desperate Gamble

And knowing, they have a shrewd idea that Hitler and Mussolini gambled from desperation, not confidence, when they declared war against the United States—all the more so as the German and Italian declarations of war, as well as the Japanese, came when Axis forces were in retreat in both the Libyan and Russian war zones, and when the Battle of the Atlantic was going well for Britain.

In fact, what evidence is so far available from Europe itself points to the existence of the belief in occupied countries that given the maximum effort by British and American factories during coming months the Russians can be reequipped to withstand any onslaught Germany can launch next spring. And if that is successfully done, then it will soon be the Allies' turn—in the Far East as well as in Europe.

The European opinion on the present German withdrawal in the Russian zone, however, is still inclined to caution. It is considered that the Germans have been balked, not routed; that they are hoping to withdraw the bulk of their forces in good order behind prepared positions in the rear—possibly as far back as a line based on Lake Peipus, Smolensk, Kharkov, and Odessa—where they can refit and, above all, rest for the winter.

But it is never easy to withdraw. Not only is it difficult to bring a retreat to an end, but when the front runs right across Europe there are obvious possibilities of timing going wrong. If one sector goes back too fast it may mean disaster for the other sectors. The next few weeks in the Russian zone, therefore, willl be watched in Europe, as elsewhere, with hopeful, if guarded, expectations.

In the African zone, it is evident that there is an all-important race in progress between the Axis and the Allies. Can the British mop up Libya before Hitler is ready to strike in Tunis, Algeria, or Morocco?

There is little doubt that deterioration in his Libyan position played an important part in Hitler's decision to call off the offensive against Moscow and that he is now racing troops, airplanes, and supplies across the Continent with the intention of building up the necessary strength with which to march into Spain or cross the narrows of the Sicilian Straits to Tunis—or both.

[The question of German troop movements on the Continent is open to varying interpretations. Maxim Litvinoff in his press statement in Washington on Saturday said: "I am not inclined to believe that Hitler has during the last week or two transferred any troops from the Russian to any other front" (existing or newly created).]

Thus many signs point to Spain and Vichy as being near the day of decision. It is generally agreed that the answer depends in a large measure on the speed with which the Allies co-ordinate their counsels, build a common front, and wrest the initiative from the hands of the aggressor.

Big Axis Army Immobilized By Greek Guerrilla Warfare

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—A spokesman for the Greek Government-in-Exile declared today that 24 Axis divisions are immobilized in Greece trying to suppress guerrillas who are persisting in resistance despite near starvation and shortage of arms.

In all, he said, 326,000 men in 16 Italian divisions, 3 German divisions, and 5 Bulgarian divisions are tied up in Greece along with a "considerable number" of Nazi planes.

The Greek war is being carried on by fighters who swoop down from Macedonian mountain hideouts, wiping out Axis detachments, and seizing material and food, the spokesman said.

"The Germans have been unable to quell the outbreaks, so they are doing their best now to starve the country into submission," he averred.

"Widespread famine conditions are existing throughout the country and at least 450 persons are dying daily from starvation. The Greeks are receiving less than 250 calories of food a day. Before the war it was between 3,000 and 4,000 daily."

Serb Chief Honored

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Draja Mihailovitch, a colonel in the Yugoslav Army before the Germans overran his country, has been raised to the rank of full general in recognition of his "magnificent work" in organizing resistance to the Nazi occupation.

Several thundred thousand Axis troops appear to be tied up in Yugoslavia and Greece, opposing patriotic armies waging small-scale war.

The Yugoslav Government-in-Exile, in announcing General Mihailovitch's promotion today, declared that under General Mihailovitch, Serb resistance had reached the proportions of full-grown military operations and no longer could be regarded as mere guerrilla warfare.

[In Greece, according to the British radio as heard in New York by CBS, "eighteen German and Italian divisions are being kept busy trying to choke the revolt there." Quoting Emmanuel Tsouderos, Premier of the Greek Government-in-Exile, the radiocast said a "regular small-scale war is on in Greece," with Greek forces inflicting heavy losses on an Italian infantry regiment in the north and sinking an Italian ship in a harbor on Corfu.]

Yugoslavs here said no details as to the extent of fighting in their homeland had been received recently, but that there was evidence that pressure on the German army of occupation is increasing. They refused to divulge details of their contacts with General Mihailovitch or explain how Yugoslav communiqués get out of the country.

The most recent was issued in Cairo, Dec 11. It stated a Yugoslav force of 80,000 men was holding its positions south of Belgrade.

General Mihailovitch, a former professor at the Military Academy at Belgrade, at one time was the Yugoslav military attaché at Sofia.

When King Peter and the Yugoslav Government were forced to flee by the German onslaught, he pleaded with Gen. Dushan Simovitch, Premier and Chief of Staff, for permission to organize a force. When it was granted, he went into the mountains, where he rounded up scattered detachments of the Yugoslav Army and welded them into an army which, the Yugoslavs declare, is a real menace to the Germans.

Bullitt Reaches Cairo As Envoy for Roosevelt

CAIRO (AP)—William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Moscow and Paris, arrived Dec. 13 to assume his duties as President Roosevelt's personal representative in the Middle East war zone.

British Greetings Sent to America

Wide World

Nations United by Welfare of Children

Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, wife of the American Ambassador to the Allied Governments in Britain, holds one of the children cared for by branch of Dr. Bernardo's Homes, during a radiocast expressing thanks to America. At the left is Wynford Vaughan Thomas, commentator of the British Broadcasting Company. The radiocast came during the ceremonies opening a new branch of the Homes, where Americans have adopted some of Britain's children made orphans by the war.

Vichy 'Talks Back' to Berlin, Denounces Execution of 100

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 15 (AP)—Standing squarely against an order of the German occupation authorities for the first time since the 1940 armistice, the Pétain Government yesterday condemned a German edict for the execution of 100 alleged Jewish Communists and anarchists in Occupied France.

A Vichy communiqué asserted the 100 were "delinquents" instead of hostages. It added that the very high number of those condemned provoked "profound uneasiness among Frenchmen."

Vichy made it clear the Pétain Government had expressed its attitude to the Germans and indicated its representations had been unsuccessful.

The Germans announced Dec. 13 the 100 would be shot in reprisal for "recent attacks against the occupation troops."

[French patriots were reported in London to have killed 17 German soldiers on the border between Occupied and Unoccupied France Dec. 12.]

They also fined Jews in the occupied zone 1,000,000,000 francs (nominally $20,000,000).

German reprisal measures reached their height in October when 100 hostages were shot at Nantes and Bordeaux for the slaying of two German officers. One hundred other hostages were condemned to be shot but were reprieved.

[The Vichy communiqué, radiocast by Vichy and the British Radio and heard in New York by NBC, said in part:

"The French Government has learned with bitter regret of a notice of reprisals just published by the German authorities, because it has always voiced its condemnation and that of the French people of the actions in question.

"It has succeeded in arresting through its own police the culprits involved in several of these attempts."]

Canadian Air Head Sees Force Triple In Year From Now

MONTREAL, Dec. 15 (AP)—The number of graduates of the British Commonwealth air training plan on active duty will be tripled within the next 12 months, according to Canadian Air Minister G. C. Power.

"With respect to the Royal Canadian Air Force," he said Dec. 13, "1941 saw completion of our construction and establishment program; the year 1942 will see us achieve our peak in production.

"Whereas today there are thousands of the Joint Air Training Plan graduates manning British aircraft in Britain, and in all parts of the world, by this time next year the number we will have on active service on all fronts will be at least three times those who are serving today, volunteers to a man."

French Prisoners Returned by Italy

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 15 (AP)—The French announced that the Italian Government had returned all its French prisoners of war—all 137 of them.

The prisoners, one officer and 136 noncommissioned officers and soldiers, already have returned to French soil.

Planes Save 275 at Hong Kong

CHUNGKING, Dec. 15 (AP)—Taking off and landing in the face of Japanese air attacks, American and Chinese pilots ferried more than 275 persons out of beleaguered Hong Kong during the first two nights of the Japanese siege.

The news was withheld from publication until yesterday to safeguard all concerned in the operation.

The pilots, employed by the China National Aviation Corporation, which is operated jointly by the Chinese Government and Pan American Airways, made 16 flights out of Hong Kong, landing most of their passengers at a point about 200 miles inland from the British Crown Colony. Some planes flew all the way to Chungking.

Among those rescued were H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister; Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic; American and British members of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board and C. P. Chen, head of the Board, and the staff and families of the China National Aviation Corporation with the exception of Schafer Paas, district traffic agent, who volunteered to supervise arrangements at the Hong Kong end.

The pilots also managed to save five of the seven CNAC planes which were at the Hong Kong Airdrome when war broke out. One of these, forced down at an inland airfield by engine trouble on Wednesday, was machinegunned and destroyed by Japanese planes.

Several rescue planes again headed for Hong Kong on Wednesday night, but were warned off by British military authorities and forced to return.

The rescued passengers hailed the shuttle service as the most perilous bit of work in the history of commercial aviation.

Among those rescued was the crew of Pan-American's Hong Kong Clipper, which the Japanese destroyed last Monday. With their Captain, Fred S. Ralph, they now are in Chungking.

Eight American pilots took part in the rescue, as well as two Chinese.

At least three of them went without sleep for 50 to 60 hours, while another joined in the rescue work after making a regular flight from Rangoon to Chungking. From here he rushed to Hong Kong.

No casualties were reported among the pilots or their passengers, who included more than 30 Americans, among them four women.

German-Americans In Missouri Show Loyalty

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 15 (AP)—Representatives of 10 German-American organizations, expressing loyalty to the United States, today pledged themselves to buy defense stamps and bonds "until it hurts."

The clubs, with a total membership of about 400, also made plans to turn over their American Citizenship Association clubhouse to the Red Cross or some Government agency for war use.

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Return to Harassed Moscow: Changes Slight Despite Trial

Henry C. Cassidy, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Moscow, returned to the Russian Capital Dec. 13 from Kuibyshev, alternate Capital, after an absence of almost two months. His first-hand account of how Moscow stood up under the German pressure and how the Russians came through the siege follows.

MOSCOW, Dec. 13. Delayed. (AP)—Moscow stands today somewhat scarred but generally intact after its struggle for existence against the German offensive which the Russians report has turned into a retreat.

The Russians declare that the Germans are withdrawing on all sectors of the Moscow front like their Napoleonic predecessors, but without having entered the Capital.

With other American and British correspondents, I flew from Kuibyshev to Moscow.

We found the city surprisingly little changed by the ordeal. Tension was relaxed and the atmosphere of confidence here is growing since the official announcement that the offensive which the Germans launched Nov. 16 has been turned into a retreat by the Russian counteroffensive.

The Reds hailed the Battle of Moscow as the greatest ever fought and the Russian victory the greatest since the war began for the Soviets almost six months ago.

Unscathed Structures

The Byzantine turrets of the Kremlin and the modern structures of Gorky Street stand unscathed. The Bolshoi Theater and Moscow University suffered heavily from German raids but are still standing.

Subways, street cars and buses are still operating; the lights, water, gas and other public services continue to function, and stores are doing a flourishing business.

We left Kuibyshev on a bright, crisp winter morning, taking off on a runway packed with ice and snow.

Our plane, a twin-engined Soviet troops carrier, skimmed over treetops and roof-tops and we flew for five hours over vast, snowy expanses of Russian hinterland untouched by the Germans.

Nearing the front, we encountered a snowstorm which reduced visibility almost to zero.

While one member of the crew kept watch for enemy aircraft at his gunpost on the roof, the pilot brought the plane over Moscow and landed easily at its busy airport.

Many Pedestrians

Driving through the streets, we saw many pedestrians, although the population of the Capital is estimated now at less than one-quarter of its normal 4,000,000.

A skeleton staff, headed by Second Secretary Llewellyn Thompson of Colorado, remained at the United States Embassy in Moscow when Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt and others in the diplomatic corps left for Kuibyshev.

They said the situation had become easier since Dec. 8, soon after the start of the Russian counteroffensive.

There have been few bombings recently, perhaps because of the bad weather. However, the Germans tried to raid the city the night of Dec. 12.

Izvestia, Government paper, said "the German retreat from Moscow does not by far settle the outcome of this war. This is only an important stage in our battle which continues."

Pravda, Communist Party organ, declared, "We must not lose our heads. . . . The enemy is still on the approaches to Moscow. The danger has not yet passed. No one has sounded the all clear."

Clipping the Wings of Fear

by Rufus Steele

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Hershey: Draft Unlikely for Men Over 35

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, today sought to calm "hysteria" about the future scope of the military draft.

Though Congress is rushing plans for registering all American man power between the ages of 18 and 64, men above the 21 to 35 age group may never be drafted, he said.

While military officials consider it wise to get a complete picture of available man power, the "situation today and tomorrow" can be made with the present draft age limits of 21 to 35, General Hershey emphasized.

According to information given Congressional Committees by Gen. Wade H. Haislip, Assistant Chief of Staff, the eventual size of the combat forces of the United States will depend on the rapidity of delivery of material, which, in turn, will depend upon decisions made by the President as to Lend-Lease policy. Housing is no longer an Army problem, the General testified.

Breakdown of Draft

He gave newspapermen this breakdown of the number which could be drawn from each age group:

From the 21 to 35, inclusive, age group already registered, 2,800,000 (including 800,000 now in service).

From the proposed new 36 to 44, inclusive, brackets, 400,000.

From the proposed new 19 to 20, inclusive group, 1,400,000.

From 18-year-olds who would become subject to active duty shortly after first registration, 700,000.

From those who have become 21 since the registration last July 1, 350,000.

From re-examination of 2,000,000 registrants once rejected for minor physical disabilities, 1,300,000.

From re-examination of registrants now exempt because of industrial employment for de-

International

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Director of Selective Service, who told House Military Affairs Committee a fighting force of 7,500,000 men is wanted by the United States Army.

From re-examination of registrants who have been deferred because of dependents, 700,000.

A suggestion that women also be registered for protective services at home was turned down by the War Department which indicated that feminine activities would be left entirely to the Office of Civilian Defense.

The present program of induction contemplates the drawing first of remaining men immediately available in the 21 to 27 age bracket. Next to be called would be those from 28 to 35 and then those reaching the age of 21.

General Hershay expressed some concern about the "wave" of young men leaving vital industrial machines to volunteer in the Army since the declaration of war. Some, he indicated, might have to be sent back.

A bill rushed through Congress last week authorizing the use of National Guardsmen and draftees any place in the world and extending their terms of service to six months after the end of the war, was signed by the President late Saturday.

Representative Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania announced that he would seek an amendment to the new draft bill prohibiting the conscription of men under 20 and guaranteeing that each man have one year's training before assignment to combat duty. His amendment, he said, would prevent the high casualty rate of the First World War when men were sent overseas without proper training.

Rations for Parachutists

Wide World

One-Day's Supplies Provided

Spread out are the items included in the newly developed "ration" pack for parachute troops. The concentrated ingredients contain pemmican and graham biscuits, a modified form of malted milk, sugar, canned meats, and chewing gum. The rations are selected on the assumption that the troops will be separated from their normal supply only a day or two at a time.

MacArthur Reports Situation Well in Hand in Philippines

MANILA, Dec. 15 (AP)—A communiqué issued at 5 p. m. (4 a. m., E. S. T.) yesterday at the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander of the United States Far Eastern Army, follows:

The situation both on the ground and in the air was well in hand as the first week of military operations came to a close.

A resume of operations during the week follows:

The enemy carried out 14 major air raids on military objectives in the Philippines, but paid dearly in the loss of transports, planes, and troops as a result of action by our air and ground forces and the damaging of two battleships.

The enemy attempted to land in the Lingayen area, but was repulsed by a Philippine Army division.

The enemy effected unopposed landings in limited numbers at Vigan, Legaspi, and Aparri. There were only local activities in those areas.

Enemy naval units and troops and materiel on the ground were bombed effectively in the Vigan and Aparri areas, hampering landing operations.

Four enemy transports are known to have been sunk and three others seriously damaged by our force off northern Luzon.

Individual deeds of heroism and bravery on the part of American and Filipino ground troops and air units marked the week's operations and accounted for the destruction of 11 enemy planes in the air and on the ground Thursday. The total enemy air losses from all causes during the week were not less than 40 actually accounted for and probably many more which could not be verified.

As no reports of damage have come, it is assumed casualties and property damage were negligible.

General MacArthur has expressed favorable comment upon the splendid morale which exists not only throughout the military forces but throughout the entire population.

He states "the national effort is completely co-ordinated and responds promptly and efficiently to military direction."

"Everyone," he is quoted as saying, "is responding not only courageously but what is equally important, intelligently"

Flares Drop From San Francisco Sky

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Army issued a statement yesterday that "flares were seen in the sky, apparently dropped by enemy aircraft," during the long blackout Friday night.

"The San Francisco Bay region's longest blackout of the war, lasting two hours and 38 minutes on Friday night, was caused by verified reports of unidentified airplanes flying over the area," said the statement, issued by Maj. Charles H. Titus, Public Relations Officer of the Western Defense Command.

"The planes were first located off shore and later in the San Francisco Bay region. The Navy and other agencies reported their presence. This information was further supported by the fact that no Army or Navy planes were over the area at that time."

Cavite Commander Praises His Forces

MANILA, Dec. 15 (AP)—Rear Admiral Francis Rockwell, Commandant of the Cavite Navy Yard, said today casualties there during a sustained 40-minute Japanese bombing attack on Wednesday were "exeremely low." Fire-fighting was seriously hampered, he said, because the first bomb struck the Cavite powerhouse. The commandant took shelter in an air-raid ditch. Admiral Rockwell, who lost all his possession in the fire praised Navy and Marine officers and enlisted men stationed at the yard.

"They did their duty in accordance with the best traditions of their services," he said. "Special tribute is due the yard's Filipino workmen and the Navy's insular force."

Admiral Rockwell advised residents of Manila and other places which might be bombed to seek shelter in open ditches during air raids. "Even a hole no more than two by three feet will afford protection against anything but a direct hit," he said.

War Clarifies U. S. Attitude On Outposts Vital to Safety

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—The United States Government today faces vitally important strategic and diplomatic decisions in regard to the numerous European outposts in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and in Northwest 9frica, it is conceded here.

With both Turkey and Eire officially restating their intention to remain neutral in the spreading struggle, the United States is admittedly confronted with the problem of forestalling any German attempt to utilize French, Spanish or Portuguese possessions not yet drawn into the war.

Full-fledged American participation in the struggle with the Axis has removed a number of political, strategic and military considerations which hitherto blocked action against the Azores, the Canaries, Madeira, Dakar and Martinique despite the urgings of some officials at the War and Navy Departments, it is held.

Turkish Neutrality Helps

Turkish neutrality, which has resisted reported German attempts to gain passage through that country either for a rear attack upon the Soviet Union or for a drive against British Middle East positions, is regarded here as important protection for the Allied forces already drawn up at the eastern end of the Mediterranean and for any American expeditionary force that might be sent to that region.

The United States and Great Britain are already filling a portion of Turkey's military needs, and in return have received major economic concessions from that country. Thus while the United States is, by official admission, supplying Turkey with military equipment under a lend-lease arrangement, that country has contracted to send the United States all of its 1942 output of chrome ore.

Irish neutrality, which has been a deep thorn in the British war effort, was reaffirmed by President Eamon de Valera in a speech in which he warned, however, that war might come "as a thief in the night."

Simultaneously, the Sunday Dispatch of London demanded that Eire grant naval bases to the United States and Great Britain both as an aid to closer control of the North Atlantic and to help offset Anglo-American naval losses to Japan.

Different Story Now

Heretofore, Washington has avoided pressing Eire to accede to British requests for assistance through fear that this action would antagonize numerous Americans of Irish descent and thus play into the hands of the isolationists. Although there is no evidence that the United States is prepared to do more than reinforce British requests diplomatically, there is no doubt that this country would welcome use of Irish bases.

Numerous American workmen have been busy for some time on the construction of lend-lease depots in Northern Ireland and it is not thought improbable that American troops will follow.

Writing for the Foreign Policy Association, A. Randle Elliott stated today that the rising threat to Portuguese neutrality on the part of Germany "creates a special problem for Great Britain and the United States."

"The world-wide significance of Portugual's outlying territories results primarily from their stategic location," Mr. Elliott writes.

On May 27 of this year President Roosevelt warned that Nazi occupation of French, Spanish or Portuguese territory in or on the Atlantic Ocean would threaten the security of the New World and that "it would be suicide to wait until they (the Germans) are in our own front yard.

Many Are for Occupation

With the elimination of the political, international and psychological obstacles to direct action in the Atlantic which prevailed before America's entry into the war, this country should be prepared to occupy these islands and outposts if there appears to be the slightest indication that Germany is looking in their direction, in the belief of many officials here.

In fact, there is strong argument that this country should take such steps without further hesitation on the ground that the only way to beat the Axis is to beat it to the punch in every sector, thus seizing the initiative.

It is pointed out that Anglo-American occupation of such key points as Dakar and the Azores would not only insure them against German seizure but would also provide the Allies with important bases for offensive and defensive action. The Azores would be immensely useful in the Battle of the North Atlantic, while Dakar could serve as an offensive base in the event that Germany attempted to occupy French North Africa.

Mediation Pact For Rails Signed

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (AP)—Wayne L. Morse, chairman of the Emergency Mediation Board, announced today that representatives of 14 unions of nonoperating railroad employees and the carrier managements signed an agreement to carry out provisions of a mediation settlement negotiated by the Board in Washington Dec. 1.

This was the last agreement, he said, needed to assure "beyond question" that the railroad wage disputes which had theratened a national strike have been settled.

The signatures were obtained at 7:45 a. m., after two days and two nights of mediation; the last session ran 38 hours without interruption.

About 900,000 nonoperating employees affected by the agreement were given a wage boost of 10 cents an hour, with a basic minimum set at 46 cents an hour. Originally they had demanded an increase of 30 to 34 cents an hour over their average pay of 63.4 cents.

Paid vacations, one stumbling-block to settlement, were agreed upon, Mr. Morse said.

Old Glory Defies Japanese Airmen

By the Associated Press

Manila, Dec. 15

Old Glory will still fly from the Far Eastern Army Headquarters, no matter how much the flag serves as a target for Japanese airmen who might wish to destroy the headquarters personnel.

To the suggestion of an officer that the American Flag on the headquarters might serve as a guide to enemy airmen, Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur said with a simle:

"Take every other normal precaution for protection of the headquarters, but let's keep the flag flying."

U. S. Planes Hit Transports Off Philippines

Continued from Page 1

Arthur's headquarters said Sunday was "well in hand both on the ground and in the air," was described officially this morning as unchanged.

'Chutists Wiped Out

Unofficial reports said that Japanese forces established around Vigan, on the Luzon west coast 200 miles north Manila, had sent out patrols during the week end in an attempt to widen their foothold.

There was no mention, nowever, of further fighting at Lingayen, 100 miles northwest of Manila, where General MacArthur said yesterday that a Philippine Army division had smashed a Japanese landing force, nor at Aparri in northernmost Luzon, where the Japanese also have landed troops.

American warplanes, however, were said to have made several attacks on the Aparri area to thwart Japanese attempts to establish an air base there.

A communiqué also disclosed that Senator-elect Manual Roxas, a lieutenant-colonel of reserves in the Philippine Army, had been ordered to active service with American troops and had been detailed as aide de camp to Lieut. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, United States commander.

Colonel Roxas was formerly Secretary of Finance in the Cabinet of President Manuel Quezon.

From the mountains of north central Luzon a civilian eyewitness returned to Manila with the first story of the landing of parachute troops, declaring that Filipino soldiers wiped out hundreds of the Japanese parachutists and land troops on Thursday in hand-to-hand fighting which lasted several hours.

U. S. Communique

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The War Department said today enemy air operations continued over Luzon in the Philippines and ground operations were in progress in three sections of the island.

A brief communiqué said there was nothing to report from other areas, omitting mention of Hawaii and the United States Pacific Coast for the first time in several days.

Outlining the military situation as of 9:30 a. m., E. S. T., the communiqué said:

"1. Philippine Theater: Enemy air operations over the Island of Luzon continue. Operations on ground are continuing in the north and northwest sections of Luzon and the vicinity of Legaspi in southeastern Luzon.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

The ground operations mentioned presumably were in the vicinity of Aparri on the northern shore of Luzon, where Japanese troops made a landing early in the invasion, and at Vigan, some 200 miles north of Manila on the west coast, where the Japanese have gained another foothold.

The landing made at Legaspi, about 220 air miles from Manila, late last week, was effected without opposition, the War Department has disclosed.

U. S. bombers and Dutch submarines made the strategic South China Sea a zone of peril for Japan, chalking up a week's bag of 10 enemy transport or supply ships sunk and five more badly battered.

Japanese Claim

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (Official Radio received by (AP))—Japanese forces operating on the island of Luzon are advancing according to plan, "crushing enemy resistance at every point," the Army Section of Imperial Headquarters said today.

Bombers which attacked air bases on central Luzon Saturday destroyed 40 United States bombers and fighters on the ground and set fire to three other aircraft, it asserted. Another fighter was reported bagged at Aparri, on the northern coast of Luzon.

Barracks, the announcement continued, were destroyed in a raid on U. S. Military Headquarters at Baguio and Tarlac.

In the attacks in which U. S. aircraft were reported destroyed in central Luzon, the Army said huge conflagrations also were caused among hangars and oil depots.

Wake Island

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Navy reported yesterday two additional bombing attacks on Wake Island and also that two Japanese bombers had been shot down in attacks on the Pacific outpost.

The communiqué said:

"There have been two additional bombing attacks on Wake Island. The first was light the second was undertaken in great force. Two enemy bombers were shot down. Damage was inconsequential.

"The Marines on Wake Island, continue to resist.

"Enemy submarines are known to be operating in the Hawaiian area. Vigorous attacks are being made against them.

"The above is based on reports up until noon today."

Gunboat Renamed

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (Official Radio Received by AP)—Imperial Headquarters announced today that the United States gunboat Wake, which was captured by the Japanese at Shanghai on the first day of the war in the Far East, had been commissioned by the Japanese Navy and renamed the Tatara.

Tatara, it was recalled, is the name of a beach on the Japanese island of Kyushu where a Mongol invasion attempt was repelled in the year 1281.

Russia's Role in Far East: Joint Talks to Determine It

By Edmund Stevens

Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Russia's role in the Far Eastern War will be decided in joint consultation with America and Britain. While concentrating on destruction of the Nazis in the West, the Soviet would like to leave the fight against Japan to its other Allies for the present.

This conclusion was implied in the statement and subsequent answers to question by Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff at his first press conference Saturday. Mr. Litvinoff was emphatic as regards the essential unity of the "one great battlefield" and greeted America as an ally. "We are all in the same boat now," he declared. while he lumped all the Axis powers together as international gangsters, his statement avoided any direct or indirect reference to Japan or the Far Eastern situation. He asked reporters not to "get sore" if he avoided answering "what many of you have on the tip of your tongues" because "our enemies are listening still more eagerly for my answers than are even press representatives."

Soviet Bases for U. S.?

In the subsequent question period, Mr. Litvinoff included Japan in the "common enemy" and hinted at the possibility of Allied forces operating from Soviet territory. This was generally interpreted as indicating Russia might give favorable consideration to any American request for use of its Far eastern air and sea bases.

It seemed evident, however, that no such requests had yet been made and that there was no concerted attempt before hostilities to bring the Soviets into the anti-Japanese front. Asked whether Russia was invited to sit in on the conferences of the ABCD powers, Mr. Litvinoff replied: "So far as I know the answer is in the negative."

Mr. Litvinoff predicted the formation of a joint Allied War Council with the Soviet participating and said that this body would determine where each ally might best use its forces.

The statement which he read in the white glare of photographers' lights, was mainly a review of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union. He compared Hitler's initial surprise attack with "what the American nation has, only a few days ago, experienced on its back."

Mr. Litvinoff pointed out that "for five and a half months the Red Army had to endure without outside aid, the full pressure of the powerful military machine of Hitler's Germany, with its mighty reserves and resources, for during this period Hitler did not have to fight anywhere else."

While the Soviet Union would have welcomed the formation of a second European front to relieve the pressure on its own forces, Mr. Litvinoff emphasized that his Government never made demands of their British ally "but took into consideration her assurance as to the impossibility, difficulty or prematureness of invasion of the Continent."

The implied corollary was that no undue demands should now be made on Russia for hasty action in the Far East.

Stressing the magnitude of Hitler's present reverses, Mr. Litvinoff denied full share of the credit to General Winter. Equally important factors contributing to the debacle were: inferior quality of reinforcements, determined Soviet defense and destruction of morale as the belief in rapid victory broke down.

Holds Soviet Front Vital

Mr. Litvinoff scorned reports that Hitler had halted his Russian campaign and transferred his forces according to some plan for concentrating his efforts elsewhere, as the issue in Russia was far too crucial. "Hitler could easily recover from any defeat in Libya, for it will not settle his hash. Defeat on the Eastern Front, on the contrary, would mean the shipwreck of all his hopes and would seal his doom forever."

The defeat of Hitler, Mr. Litvinoff added, was still the main task.

"Hitler's allies without Hitler could be polished off without much trouble," he said. "After all, it is Hitler who is the chief culprit in all the present wars, the inspirer and moving spirit of the whole gang, and the destruction of Hitler would mean the end of them all."

Mr. Litvinoff pledged that Russia would vigorously continue its efforts to bring about this destruction.

Mr. Litvinoff showed few outward signs of the strain he has lately been under. He had not changed one wrinkle or wisp of hair from the days when, as Soviet Comissar for Foreign Affairs he received the press in Moscow. His fluent accents, salted with well-chosen American colloquialisms, found Washington reporters sympathetic and disposed to respect his reservations. The conference like recent Pravda editorisl, helped to allay rumors that Russia might bolt the anti-Axis coalition.

Free Hungary Backs Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 — The American committee working for an "Independent Hungary" today had called on all citizens of Hungarian extraction in both North and South America to support the fight of the democracies against the Axis powers.

The Executive Committee of "Independent Hungary" meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel yesterday under the chairmanship of Tibor Eckhardt and with John Pelenyi, former Hungarian Minister to Washington in attendance, adopted a resolution addressed to the 1,000,000 persons of Hungarian descent in the United States, the 500,000 in Canada and the 350,000 in Latin America, urging full aid to the democracies.

Simultaneously the committee issued a declaration calling for a Danubian federation to work for "the security and economic prosperity of all peoples" living along the Danube. Declaring themselves unalterably opposed to the degradation of Hungary into a German "lebensraum," the committee members urged that no totalitarian or antidemocratic system of government be admitted in the Danubian federation.

Rebel Backs U. S.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 15 (AP)—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, who led an insurrection against the United States at the turn of the century, rejected in a statement today Japanese attempts to incite Filipinos to rise against America with him as chieftain.

The Tokyo Radio and pamphlets dropped from bombers had been urging Filipinos to "Follow Aguinaldo; turn your arms against the Americans."

The former insurrecto declared, however, that "all insinuations that the Filipino public should follow me and recognize me as a leader in these days of grave international emergencies are unfounded."

Señor Aguinaldo is remaining at his home near Cavite.

Local of 'Captive Mines' Gives Fund for 'Defense'

COKEBURG, Pa., Dec. 15 (AP)—"Captive" coal miners of United Mine Workers Local 1,197 who were on strike last month have informed Perisdent Roosevelt they had donated one day's pay for national defense.

Joseph Daniels, member of the mine committee, said the contribution by 953 miners plus $10 apiece donated by 15 businessmen would total $7,800.

"We hope all local unions will do the same thing," said Mr. Daniels. "We don't want the interest on Government bonds—we want to donate."

He said the union would send a check to the President "for use as he sees fit, to help our sailors and soldiers and to helo defeat Japan, Hitler, and Mussolini."

Argentina Again Rates U. S. 'Nonbelligerent'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Argentine Government recognized the United States as a "nonbelligerent" in the war with Germany and Italy as it had done previously in the Japanese-American war.

Such recognition gives United States warships a right to use Argentine ports.

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• Eel Grey Caracul Coat (dyed Lamb)
• Silvertone Dyed Muskrat Coat
• Black Persian Lamb Paw
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India: Party Politics and the War

By C. K. Cumming
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—In both the great organizations, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, there is an amount of ferment and activity that has given rise to speculation as to possible future developments.

The release of a number of prominent Congressmen from prison was followed by a demand from some quarters for a revision of that party's policy in the direction of returning to political action. The Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly appeared in force one day in order to keep their seats, but sat silent throughout.

The idea of revision has been discouraged by Mohandas K. Gandhi, paramount influence in the party, in a recent statement reviewing the course of the satyagraha (civil disobedience) movement.

Mr. Gandhi discouraged any move that might lead to more direct action. There was, he said, "neither warrant nor atmosphere for mass action," which would be an "embarrassment and a betrayal of nonviolence," and which, at this stage, without communal unity, would be "an invitation to civil war."

He also pronounced strongly against the resumption of parliamentary activity and urged all Congressmen, apart from the "selected few" engaged in offering individual satyagraha, to concentrate on the "thirteen-fold constructive program." The parliamentary program, he said, will have its place, "when we have a Parliament of our own."

On the other hand there are many Congressmen who are not convinced that the continued abandonment of the political field is the path of wisdom.

Must Forget the Past

C. Rajagopalachariar, as former Congress Premier of Madras, has expressed his strong sense of the present war danger to India. He said:

"My position is that we should forget everything done by the British in the past and co-operate with them in the war effort, if they will allow us to manage our affairs at the Center through a National Government, tentatively formed for immediate purposes. On the general issue of India's freedom, I want the British to acknowledge India's right to full freedom. But Constitution-making can be postponed to the end of the war.

"By a National Government, I mean a Government which effectively represents and commands the confidence of all the various political groups in the present Central Legislature. This would be, in effect, a composite or coalition Government, which would mean consideration to minorities. Gandhi's opposition to all war ought not to stand in the way of the British Government settling with political India on those terms."

There is undoubtedly much Congress support for these views. Mr. Gandhi, however, retains a rock-like conviction that his own policy is best for the Congress Party, for India and for the world.

Federation Envisaged

The Moslem League has the proposed decentralized all-Moslem state of "Pakistan" writ large upon its banners as a long-term policy and the conception has played a great part in enabling the League President, Mohamad A. Jinnah, to build up a strong mass movement. A slightly different angle of approach was to be noted at the recent League Conference at Aligarh, when H. S. Suhrawardy, the Bengal Finance Minister, described Pakistan as providing for "a trasitional stage," which might pave the way for "a lasting federation" of fully independent units.

While Mr. Jinnah's contention that Pakistain cannot be dismissed as a mere slogan or bargaining counter, must be accepted, it would probably be correct to say that it represents the maximum Moslem demand, rather than the irreducible minimum. However that may be, whether the scheme is, as Mr. Jinnah declares, a "political reality," or may turn out to belong in the category of political myths, which derive their historical importance from their dynamic properties, it is in any event, avowedly a postwar proposal.

So far as the present is concerned, Mr. Jinnah professes to have a strong realization of the imminent menace to India and—despite the recent 'walk-out' of the Party from the Assembly—a desire to co-operate in finding an interim solution that will unite all parties in the face of danger. As a condition of full co-operation on the part of the Moslem League, a new formula, namely, "a real share of power and responsibility" in the Central Government during the war period seems to have replaced the 50-50 formula of sometime ago, and this certainly possesses the advantage of greater elasticity.

Equality of Status

A statement on the political situation was recently issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, former member of the Governor General's Council, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders Conference, popularly known as the Sapru Conference.

This repeated earlier demands made at Bombay and Poona for the complete Indianization of the Viceroy's Executive Council and for its treatment in international affairs, so far as possible, as a self-governing Dominion during the interim period. The statement called for a British declaration of India's equality of status with Britain and the Dominions after the war. It also urged that, in order to create an improved atmosphere for discussion, the Government's policy with regard to political prisoners and detenus should be changed, and, on the other side, that the satyagraha movement and the boycott of parliamentary institutions should be ended.

On account of the statesmanlike qualities of the men behind this movement and the constructive and reconciling influence they have already exerted on the course of events, their views command wide attention and respect.

Framework of Reforms

Considering the complicated nature of the situation, some believe that the wisest course might be merely to present the different factors as background material for any future picture that may emerge.

At the moment it appears probable that the present framework of reforms will hold the field in the near future, with such modifications as the appointment of another Indian Member of the Viceroy's Council, in place of a British, in the event of a vacancy occurring; the substitution of some persons for others; or, possibly, the conferment of some aspects of Dominion status by convention, on the lines of the Sapru Conference demand.

It is generally conceded that there would have to be very compelling reasons for developments involving fundamental constitutional changes during the course of the war.

India Is Uniting Against Hitlerism

By the Associated Press

Calcutta, India, Dec. 15

Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, appealed to its people today to forget domestic differences and work together, "at a crucial moment in the history of mankind."

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, heard in New York by CBS, quoted the Indian leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, as declaring that "we can have no relation with Hitlerism, which is brutal and wants to dominate the world."

Mr. Nehru, former President of the India Congress Party, was released from prison Dec. 4 under a new Government policy which already has set free at least 500 other civil disobedience prisoners who practiced non-co-operation with the Government as a means of furthering their own aims of gaining independent rule.]

Lend-Lease Aid to Axis Foes Mounts to $1,202,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—A rapid expansion in all types of lend-lease aid to the foes of Axis aggression is disclosed in President's Roosevelt's third report to Congress on this vital part of America's wartime effort.

With $283,000,000 worth of such aid supplied during the month of November, the lend-lease total for the first nine months of its operation has reached $1,202,000,000.

Having started slowly during the first three months of its existence and with the second three months having fallen behind popular expectation, the lend-lease program began to hit its stride in the period from September through November—$715,000,000 worth of aid being extended during these three months.

At the same time, the President told Congress that allocation of the full $7,000,000,000 appropriated under the Lend-Lease Act of March 11, 1941, was completed on Nov. 13 and that more than $2,000,000,000 of the second appropriation of $5,985,000,000 had been allocated by Nov. 30.

$9,186,000,000 Allocated

Although total lend-lease allocations (earmarkings for specific types of equipment, services, or for agricultural exports) has now reached $9,186,000,000, only $5,243,000,000 has been actually obligated by signed contracts.

As in the past, the largest proportion of lend-lease exports fell within the category of agricultural products.

The value of lend-lease exports to Nov. 30 totaled $595,000,000 of which $292,000,000 were for agricultural goods. Both of these items show a marked increase over the totals for the first six months ending Aug. 31. During that period total lend-lease exports came to but $190,447,670, of which $118,074,538 were accounted for by farm produce.

These figures show that exports of military and naval materiel, which amounted to but $72,000,000 for the first six months of lend-lease, totaled $231,000,000 during the last three months alone, giving a nine months total of $303,000,000.

"Lend-lease aid cannot be adequately reflected by figures alone," the President said. "It includes the repair of hundreds of ships and the 2,000,000 tons of American shipping that have been made available to carry defense goods. It includes the shipways that will produce lend-lease ships and the training of airplane pilots for lend-lease countries. It includes the goods which have been completed and the facilities that are being expanded to produce more goods. It includes the raw materials and machine tools that have made it possible for the lend-lease countries to step up their production of war materials."

Although the third report does not detail, as fully as did its two predecessors, the categories of lend-lease shipments, it is possible to gain an idea of the nature of future lend-lease aid through analyzing the sums so far allocated.

To date, $2,215,000,000 has been allocated for ordnance and ordnance stores, $2,040,000,000 for aircraft and aeronautical material, $628,000,000 for tanks and other vehicles, $1,303,000,000 for ships.

More than $1,665,000,000 have been allocated for agricultural and industrial products, $757,000,000 for production facilities, $311,000,000 for miscellaneous military equipment, $167,000,000 for servicing and repairing ships, and $100,000,000 for services, expenses, and administration.

Figures by Months

The month-by month figures for lend-lease aid in millions of dollars is as follows: March, 18; April, 40; May, 60; June, 85; July, 134; August, 150; September, 207; October, 225; November, 283.

The report, which was written for the President by Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius states:

The production of arms is not enough; the arms must be delivered to the fighting men at the front. The quantities of materials to be transported are enormous and they must be carried to fighting forces all over the world. Supplies must be delivered over many thousands of miles of water—to Britain, to Suez, to Burma, to the Arctic Ocean, to Siberia, to the Persian Gulf. No supply problem of this magnitude ever has been encountered before.

Hundreds of ships carrying airplanes and guns and food and machines and other cargoes are required for each supply route. Some indication of the work to be done and of the transportation problems involved is given by the quantities which can be included in a typical loading of a small cargo steamer: 24 pursuit planes; 12 medium tanks; 8 light tanks; 140 tons of ammunition; 200 trucks; 1,000 drums of petroleum products; 170 tons of barbed wire; 200 tons of explosives; 100 tons of chemicals; 500 tons of metals.

The service of supply means more than merely loading and dispatching vessels. It means the construction of a vast new fleet—"the bridge of ships"—to replace losses and to furnish the increased tonnage needed for carrying the mountains of material which will pile up when the production program attains its full stride. It means repairing and refitting damaged vessels, installing protective equipment and additional gear on many ships, and constructing new facilities in ports of debarkation.

National Morale Found Aided By Insurance Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Due to its adaptability to changing circumstances, life insurance is now proving of major assistance in the war economy of nations, A. N. Mitchell, President of the Canada Life Assurance Company of Toronto, told more than 500 insurance company executives from all parts of the United States and Canada at the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

"It has been a greater builder of national morale," Mr. Mitchell said. "Its continuous efficiency has enabled it to withstand all types of adverse conditions for well over a century and has made it a bulwark against the fear of insecurity. Because almost all citizens use its protection, its constituent companies need no excuse for exerting their utmost powers to help preserve the freedom of those citizens and to help maintain the democratic methods on which the insurance structure depends."

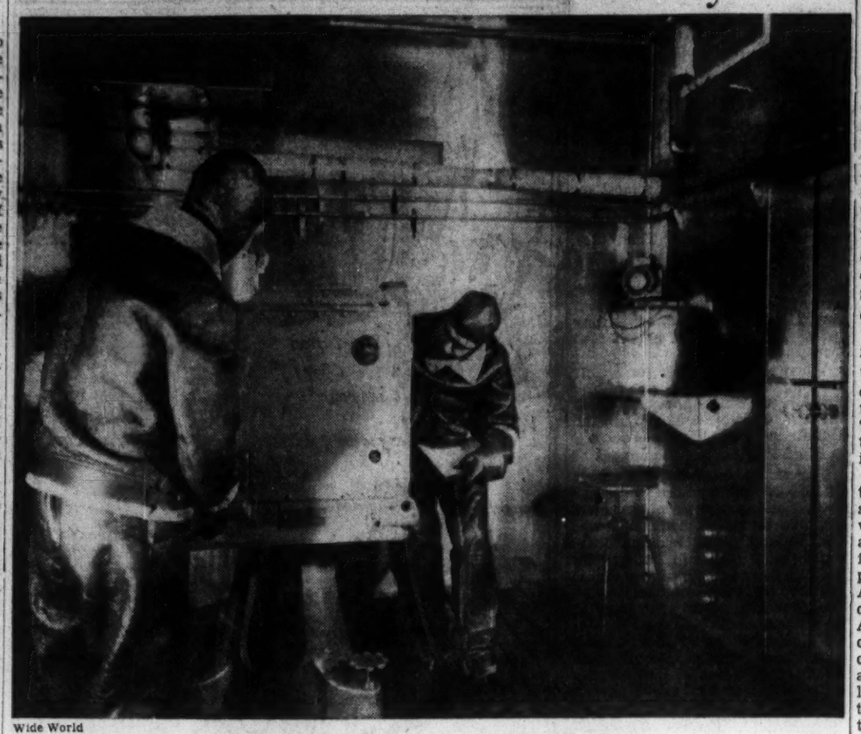
Elbert S. Brigham, President of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont, placed total assets of all American legal reserve life insurance companies at the end of this year at $32,550,000,000. He also reported that net investment earnings of life insurance companies dropped from 5.03 per cent in 1930 to 3.44 per cent in 1940.

Strike of City Workers Called Off at Kenosha

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 13 (AP)—An 18-day strike of 200 municipal employees, members of an American Federation of Labor union, ended yesterday with the union withdrawing its demand for discharge of City Manager LeRoy Wolfe, a former union leader who was installed into office recently by the dominant labor faction on the city council.

Leaders of the striking union said they had been motivated by patriotism in concluding the strike, which had tied up many municipal services in this industrial city of 50,000.

All-Weather Defense Laboratory



Wide World

Defense Against Air Attack Must Go On

In this stainless steel room in Brooklyn, N. Y., two warmly-clad men are shown testing an anti-aircraft director, an instrument which automatically calculates the position of airplanes and transmits firing directions to antiaircraft artillery. The room is the Sperry Gyroscope Company's all-weather laboratory, which was built to test equipment in temperatures that range from 50 degrees below zero to more than 150 degrees above zero. Stainless steel is relatively moisture-proof and corrosion-proof. Because the laboratory expands and contracts with changes in temperature, it is suspended from ceiling.

New British Gains in Libya

CAIRO, Dec. 15 (AP) — Further British gains southwest of Gazala were announced by British headquarters today as the Libyan campaign apparently turned into a race by the Imperial Forces to compel the Axis armies to fight a decisive battle before they can fall back on new and favorable positions.

British and Indian troops twice were counter-attacked by German tanks and truck-borne infantry during the advance, the communiqué said, "but both attacks were repulsed, 16 German tanks being destroyed and 20 officers and 350 other ranks captured."

It said more than 700 Axis prisoners, many of them German, were taken yesterday. Heavy new material blows dealt Nazi Gen. Edwin Rommel's forces were listed as the capture of seven guns, three tanks and a supply dump containing 70,000 gallons of fuel and the destruction of six Axis planes by British ground forces.

General Rommell is employing heavy forces as a rear guard, front-line dispatches said, in a desperate effort to fend off a full-scale clash with the Imperial Eighth Army.

Despite confusion attending the German and Italian retreat along a 40-mile front, the British said General Rommell still was in full control of his forces and that their westward movement was orderly.

The British said they virtually had encircled Gazala, which is some 100 miles west of the Egyptian border, but that they did not know just how many Axis troops were trapped there. The main centers of resistance were said to be there and to the southwest.

U. S. Jews to Rally to Full Aid of Allies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The Jews of America will rally at Madison Square Garden here on Dec. 17 "to take their stand beside all other Americans, regardless of race, color or creed, in their determination to smash fascism wherever it exists," Dr. Shaim Zhitlowsky, dean of Jewish letters in this country and Chairman of the Committee of Jewish Writers and Artists in the United States, announced today.

The rally, Dr. Zhitlowsky said, "will be a "public expression of this determination and a demonstration of support to President Roosevelt, the nation's fighting forces and all our allies."

"The Garden rally also will respond to a moving call recently received by American and British Jewry from Jews in the Soviet Union," he continued. "The gravity of that message, reflecting the troubled experiences of racial and religious minorities at the hands of Hitler, has been brought home to all of us by the events of the past few days.

"We have no doubt of the ultimate victory, despite the trials which face us, and that Jews of America can be counted on to do their full part in bringing this about."

Capra Not Making Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 15 (AP)—Frank Capra, one of Hollywood's leading directors, declares he will make no pictures for the duration. He added he had applied for a commission in the Signal Corps and expects to be called soon. He now is completing filming "Arsenic and Old Lace."

Japanese-Americans Pledge Full Aid to U. S. War Efforts

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15 — A week of wartime bustle, blackouts, and some confusion was marked at its end by word that the Rose Bowl football game and annual Tournament of Roses, scheduled for Pasadena on New Year's Day and the East-West New Year's charity game of picked teams, a San Francisco event, had been canceled.

As the West Coast swings into its second week of wartime activities, the at first blurred pattern of civilian defense, which may in due time take shape as one of those "miracles of American organization," is beginning to become visible.

One important figure in this pattern swung into adjustment as the second wartime week began, and a vital problem of vegetable raising and distribution in Southern California was tied to the problem of proving the loyalty of Japanese-Americans, with prospects of a double-action solution. Nisei, or American-born Japanese, are charged with the duty of making certain that the first generation of alien Japanese, the Issei, remain loyal and continue at their important tasks in the vegetable industries.

Issei Property Frozen

In the Japanese Union Church in the center of little Tokyo, with Christian Bibles in every pew, several hundred Nisei gathered at the call of the newly formed anti-Axis Committee of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, to pledge their loyalty to the winning of the war with the three Axis nations, and to make public their activities to date and their plans for the future.

Properties and businesses of the Issei parents and relatives of these Japanese-Americans were "frozen" early last week by the United States Treasury Department. These included many leased vegetable farms in the rich valley lands surrounding Los Angeles, many wholesale produce concerns, and many retail vegetable stalls in grocery stores and markets throughout the metropolitan area.

It was asserted before the mass meeting of Nisei, and before the several American officials in attendance, that $28,000,000 of the annual agricultural production of Los Angeles County, or two thirds of the total, was in the hands of the Japanese people, alien and citizen.

On one day near the middle of the week, when the Treasury order had halted a large portion of the vegetable industry, the wholesale markets received only 30 per cent of their normal quota of vegetables, it was estimated by persons within the industry.

When the Issei were compelled to cease all operations, many of their Nisei employees were thrown out of work in the fields, and in both wholesale and retail markets. There was a further dislocation of Niesei workers when a few retail markets operated by white Americans discharged their Japanese help. This factor is being remedied to some extent, the mass meeting was told, by requests of white patrons of the markets that the Japanese be reinstated.

"John Doe" Checks

Under terms of the Treasury's ruling, revised to alleviate what might have become a serious food shortage, any funds now due Japanese aliens are paid to them in the form of Joe Doe checks, marked "for deposit only." These funds, deposited in designated banks, may be drawn upon to the extent of $100 a month for personal expenses, and to the extent of $500 a month for business expenses. Any sums beyond the $500 business limit must be approved by a Treasury agent.

The several hundred Nisei, representing Japanese-Americans as far north as San Luis Obispo and as far south as the Mexican border, stood at the opening of the meeting and recited in unison the Salute to the United States Flag, and then sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." There were no gaps in either the salute or the song, but both were given fully and with zest by the assemblage.

1942 Soap Box Derby At Akron Declared Off

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 15 (AP)—No Soap Box Derby will be held in 1942 because of the war, it was announced today. The Derby, in which youths guide gravity-propelled cars, has been an annual feature here, drawing entries from all parts of the United States and Canada.

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Unified Command Proved in 1918

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Intimation from the Russian Ambassador, Maxim Litvinoff, from Chungking, and other sources that close co-operation between the Governments engaged in war against the Axis was under way give some reassurance that the worst mistakes of the World War I may be avoided.

When Britain faced the Hitler forces practically alone after the collapse of France, she had the full advantage of a unified command.

When Hitler attacked Russia last June, the democratic peoples began to get uneasy at the want of integration in the anti-Axis forces, which kept British forces inactive while Hitler was enabled to devote all his attention to Russia without hindrance from the West.

With the United States adding another great military force to anti-Axis group, the question becomes still more insistent—will the anti-Axis confront the unified command of the Axis with a unified command of their own?

It is generally conceded that tremendous losses occurred unnecessarily in the first World War because fighting which, with a unified command on the part of the Allies might have ended in 1916, dragged on until late in 1918. During all this time, from August, 1914, to April 3, 1918, Britain and France and their associates were each running their own wars behind their various fronts in Belgium, France, Italy, and Russia while the Central Powers, all controlled by the German High Command, could outgeneral every Allied move.

Co-ordinated Plan Vital

To attempt any such uncoordinated strategy today against an Axis which times every thrust, whether in the West, in Russia, Africa, or the Pacific, according to a properly integrated plan is recognized by even the man in the street as suicidal.

Throughout the greater part of the World War, the Allies were all competing against each other in the American market and putting up prices against each other. Britain, Russia, and the rest were all competing for TNT; France was forcing up the price of picric acid, while the whole metal and machinery market was dislocated by the activities of Russian agents.

At the opening of the war, the Allied countries not only had an enormous superiority to the Central Powers in wealth by they outnumbered them by many millions in men.

The first to feel the full force of the disorganized front was Russia which, having called up 14,000,000 men to arms with no possibility of adequately equipping them began to crumble rapidly through 1915.

In December, 1914, General Yanushkevitch, Chief of Staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, was writing to the War Minister: "My hair stands on end at the thought that, owing to shortage of cartridges and rifles, we shall have to submit to the enemy."

Russian Case Cited

He even appealed for shells without fuses as something to enhearten his troops: "Would it not be possible," he implored, "in addition to everything else to increase the quantity of shells (fuses are not necessary, but there will be shots). At any rate the spirits of the troops will be kept up."

"If it were possible," he went on, "to throw in 150,000 to 250,000 men at once, it would be possible in one to one and one half weeks to hurl back the enemy."

The Western Allies had cartridges and rifles to send, but, with each carrying on its own war, they were never sent, although Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George used all his eloquence to urge them to do so.

In the West the Allies failed to break the German line for three years, although they had a 50 per cent superiority in troops, because the Germans, within a day or two of any new allied offensive were always able to bring up additional troops to block it.

The ruinous attack between Soissons and Rheims under the French General Nivelle in April, 1916, which practically knocked the French out of the war for a twelvemonth, failed because agreement could not be reached with the British Commander, General Haig, to release necessary French detachments and the delay in timing the attack enabled the Germans to bring up reserves from Rumania and the East.

Defense Gave Way

When a corresponding big German offensive was planned on the West front in March, 1918, French and British knew it was pending and knew they had large reserves in Italy and Mesopotamia—in the last-named field they had a superiority of six to one against the Turks. But no arrangements could be made to call upon these reserves and when the blow fell on March 21, 1918 the superiority of the German forces was three to one on the Fifth Army front and two to one against the Third Army, with the result that the defense gave way before the avalanche and at one time threatened to break down the resistance of all the Allied Armies in the West.

Moreover, the obvious expedient to alleviate the full force of the German attack—to organize an attack against the relatively weak Austrian forces in Italy—could not be carried out through failures in co-ordination.

In the previous August, the Allied Governments were almost on the point of sending reinforcements to Italy to break up the Austrian defense on the Carso. Then they hesitated, General Haig being anxious to have all the men possible for the Passchendaele offensive in Belgium, which gained him two miles in ten weeks of fighting in the mud at a cost of 400,000 men lost.

When opinion seemed for a time to swing toward the Italian venture, the Italian commander began to think it too late for fighting in the mountains and nothing was done.

American Army Autonomous

The arrival of American troops in 1917 added one more to the nations fighting a war of its own. Talk of a united command was then in the air, but General Pershing is quoted as stipulating: "On the day when an offensive action is required of the American troops, the American army will have to be autonomous."

Reluctance among the generals to sacrifice their autonomous commands proved one of the insuperable obstacles to such a move, while the civilian statesmen, who saw the need, such as Lloyd George and Briand had difficulty in getting their views accepted.

Only when the 1918 German offensive threatened the whole Allied defense in the West did the Allied generals begin to make concessions. There had been a complete deadlock between Foch, who insisted on the necessity for a counterattack with all available reserves, and the Haig-Pétain combination, which urged delay for the offensive until 1919, when the full weight of American reinforcements would be available.

The supreme confidence of Foch finally decided the day for unity, and after a preliminary arrangement effected on March 26, 1918, giving Foch command of a general reserve force of all available Allied forces, but leaving the commands separate, the Allied leaders a week later, on April 3, finally agreed to a completely unified command under Foch.

Results Came Quickly

The change in the fortunes of war was almost instantaneous. Reinforcements were moved quickly about the whole front, reaching from Flanders, through France, Northern Italy, Greece, and Palestine to Mesopotamia. British and French divisions were sent to bolster Italy against the Austrians—the weakest section of the German front.

A unified plan, adopted by Italy, as on the rest of the front, interfered with all enemy concentrations for attack. The Austrian front began to crumble when an Italian attack came in June, while Foch and Haig worried the Germans by continually nibbling at their whole front in the West.

Reinforcements were supplied from India and Mesopotamia, and on Sept. 14 an attack was started from Salonika against another weak sector—Bulgaria. In the attack were Greeks, British, French, Serbians, and Italians—all moving in harmony through the single united command. In two weeks Bulgaria collapsed. On Sept. 18, Allenby, in Palestine, with a few reinforcements from France and Mesopotamia, attacked the Turks, who collapsed Oct. 31.

In the West, Foch, now reinforced by 12 American divisions under Pershing, and by the famous American "Rainbow" Division under command of the French General Gouraud, had organized his offensive, which began July 18. And when it began, it was carried out with lightning speed. The Germans were taken by surprise, while minor attacks elsewhere prevented them bringing up reinforcements as they had done before.

Foch had superior numbers at the main point of attack. After four months of incessant punishment from the Allies, which forced them to give way steadily all along the western front, and disheartened by seeing all their dreams of a Mittel-Europa vanishing in the collapse of Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, the Germans submitted Nov. 11 to the unified Allied command.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that the future of civilization will turn on the willingness of the great powers to make sacrifices for the unity and the general welfare of the whole, not only in the immediate war, but also in the peace that must be established in its train.

Axis Delegates Confer In Berlin on 'New' War

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The German wireless reported that representatives of Germany, Italy and Japan met in Berlin today for what was described as a conference to discuss important new tasks growing out of the broadened war against Britain and the United States.

The broadcast said the conference was attended by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Italian Ambassador Dino Alfieri and Japanese Ambassador Gen. Hiroshi Oshima.

California C. I. O. Urges End to Factional Strikes

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15 (AP)—The California State Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations has voted to eliminate jurisdictional strikes and to urge local unions to confer with their employers on ways to increase defense production.

"Our grievances and claims are against Hitler and Fascism," Harry Bridges, West Coast C. I. O. leader, told the meeting. "The task now is to work for complete labor unity."

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By PETER LYNE
How a Surrey rose garden was converted into a commonplace cabbage patch, and two-and-a-half acres and 100 animals supply milk, vegetables, fruit, and poultry for a household of seven.

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Focal Point in Asia

By a Staff Artist

Singapore and the Malay Peninsula

The points of attack by Japanese warships, air bombers, and land forces are indicated by the arrows on the map.

Singapore Now Fully Mobilized

SINGAPORE, Dec. 15 (AP)—The beginning of the second week of the conflict in the Far East found Singapore's passive defense services fully mobilized. Nightly blackouts are being enforced strictly and fire watchers are operating on a 24-hour basis.

Stringent regulations, backed by the threat of stiff fines and prison terms, have been introduced to prevent hoarding and profiteering. The food reserve was said to be ample, but householders were permitted to accumulate only a week's normal supplies and prices were fixed at the Dec. 6 level.

An early rush by Singapore's Asiatic population to leave the city appeared to be dying down as officials sought to discourage departure of persons having no resources, Every morning, however, thousands leave congested districts to spend the day in tree-shaded suburbs.

Arrangements are being made to provide housing facilities for approximately 600 European women and children being brought here from Penang, which has been a frequent target of Japanese air raiders.

Approximately 400 Japanese women and children residing in Malaya when the war broke out are now quartered in an island camp near Singapore which in peacetime served as a quarantine station.

A hunt for "fifth columnists" is being pressed continuously, intensified by an announcement that 10 Japanese men still are at large here.

'Record of Treachery'

Continued from Page 1

attack on the Hawaiian Islands," the President said, began at 1:20 p. m., Washington time. He said that at 5 p. m., Washington time that day—three hours and 40 minutes after the Japanese attack had started—the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs called in United States Ambassador Joseph Grew.

Ambassador Grew was told, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out, that Emperor Hirohito, to whom the President had sent a last-minute peace appeal on the previous day, so greatly desired establishment of peace in the Pacific and the entire world that he had instructed the Japanese Government "to continue its earnest endeavors."

Then Mr. Roosevelt remarked:

"Japan's real reply, however, made by Japan's war lords and evidently formulated many days before, took the form of the attack which had already been made without warning upon our territories at various points in the Pacific."

The report said Mr. Grew was not informed of the Japanese reply until after it had been delivered by Japanese Ambassador Nomura to Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington. It was given to Mr. Hull one hour after hostilities had started.

Barbaric Aggression

Mr. Roosevelt told Congress that the "barbaric aggression" of Japan in Manchuria in 1931 "set the example and the pattern for the course soon to be pursued by Italy and Germany in Africa and in Europe."

Further, the President declared that through the years which followed, Germany, Italy, and Japan reached an understanding to time their acts of aggression to their common advantage—and to bring about the ultimate enslavement of the rest of the world.

He reviewed agreements between the American and Japanese Governments dating back to the start of the 20th century—agreements in which the Governments promised to support "the independence and the integrity of China," "free and peaceful development of their commerce in the Pacific Ocean," and the "maintenance of the existing status quo" in the Pacific.

Honolulu

Continued from Page 1

civilian life can be seen everywhere. There are lines before food stores already, but this is due rather to the process of the civilian adjustment rationing system, which prohibits buying more than the normal quantity of supplies from your regular grocer than to any real shortage. So far only hoarding and multiple store food shopping are prohibited.

Cars are still being used extensively by civilians but gasoline stations are already limited to providing only half-full tanks and further restrictions on civilian driving is inevitable when gas stations exhaust their present supplies. Lamps on most cars already have been painted black. Repeated exhortations have been made over the radio to cut driving to the absolute minimum.

Some plantations already are beginning to plough up sugar cane and pineapple fields for a shift to food staples in recognition of the obvious necessity for the revision of the whole agriculture of the Islands. The Islands are capable of meeting most of their domestic food needs if the arable land is planted with staples instead of with crops for mainland sale. Until now most of the food consumed here has been imported and most of the Island's agricultural products exported.

Most people naturally expected a repetition of last Sunday's attack but as yet it has not been repeated. No one as yet is indulging in the repetition of the prewar assumption that Hawaii is unattackable but there is also a general confidence that the enemy must pay a far heavier price if he tries another attack here.

The civilian morale is realy excellent, while morale of the military forces makes one proud of being an American. It is superlative.

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British Troops Withdrawing From Kowloon

Continued from Page 1

Hong Kong against attack from across the narrow channel but that their biggest guns—some of which have been described as 18-inchers — probably are mounted for use against sea attack and could not be used successfully against the Kowloon threat.

Chungking dispatches said the Japanese have been forced to retire from some of their positions outside Canton as a result of fierce Chinese attacks to relieve the British defense of Hong Kong. A savage Chinese attack was said to be in full swing in the Samsui area north of Hong Kong.

The Chinese said they had destroyed many Japanese defense works around Tamshui.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, hero of the Chinese-Japanese hostilities at Shanghai in 1932, was reported among the commanders leading the troops to the relief of Hong Kong, other Chinese sources said.

Tamshui is about 28 miles north of the mainland border line of Hong Kong Colony and about 24 miles east of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Sabotage Warfare

Front-line dispatches said fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces was going on at Pingshan and Tamshui, the former eight miles north of the British Colony.

Although Chungking dispatches indicated the Chinese drive was a serious effort by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troop to relieve the pressure on the great British base, the British radio said Singapore dispatches suggested the Chinese effort was more in the nature of guerrilla and sabotage warfare.

The Tokyo radio declared that the British defenses on Hong Kong Island were crumbling under heavy Japanese shelling and aerial bombardment.

In the fighting in Malaya, a British official in London said there had been a "slight withdrawal" of British troops as "the very heavy fighting" progressed in the Kedah Sector, northwest fo Singapore.

He said the Japanese had landed on the east side of the Kra Isthmus and had crossed it to enter Burma. Their success in cutting the Malay Peninsula, he acknowledged, would affect air communication between Burma and Singapore because of air fields involved.

The Japanese landing thus was from the Gulf of Siam above the landings directed at Singapore. At that point, the Kra Isthmus, which links Mayala with the Asiatic mainland, is only some 50 miles wide.

South of Rangoon

The vicinity of the Japanese landings is about 500 air-line miles south of Rangoon, Burma's chief port and the Indian Ocean gateway for China's supplies over the Burma Road. It is around the crook of the Gulf of Martaban, however, and therefore considerable farther by land from the Japanese position.

Singapore reports said jungle fighting raged on two fronts in northern Malaya, with British troops stubbornly resisting Japanese armored columns attempting to drive southward from bases in Southern Thailand.

There was no indication the Japanese had been able to widen the foothold they estalished Dec. 10 in landing troops at Kuantan on the Malayan East Coast 150 miles north of Singapore.

Meanwhile the rear-guard fight of 12 Indian soldiers and a British lieutenant who fought off an attack of greatly superior Japanese land forces and air attacks at Kota Bharu in Malaya and are now believed to have been lost in the last-ditch stand, was reported in British dispatches from Singapore.

The story had its beginning Dec. 8 at 1 a. m., when the first Japanese troops landed at Kota Bharu, an airdrome just south of the Thailand border. These troops were repulsed, but that afternoon an additional force arrived supported by aircraft, which for several hours strafed the British defenses with machinegun fire, dropped bombs, and threw hand grenades.

Late in the afternoon the position became untenable. Buildings and whatever equipment might be useful to the Japanese were destroyed before the withdrawal, and the young officer, identified only as 'Lieutenant Close," was left behind with the dozen Indians.

Fighting under pressure both on land and from the air, and with everything about them burning, these 13 men were said to have kept the Japanese at bay long enough for all the remaining defenders to reach the main body of British troops.

A netherlands communiqué from Bativia, Java, declared that the sinking of two Japanese ships, a freighter and a tanker, off the Malayan coast, had been confirmed officially.

The sinkings, reported Dec. 14, were credited to Dutch submarines which the Netherlands Navy said sank four Japanese transports in the same waters on Dec. 13.

Churchill Praises Hong Kong Defense

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 15

Prime Minister Churchill yesterday sent the following message to Hong Kong's defenders:

We are all watching day by day and hour by hour your stubborn defense of the port and fortress of Hong Kong.

You guard a link long famous in world civilization between the Far East and Europe.

We are sure that the defense of Hong Kong against barbarous and unprovoked attack will add a glorious page to British annals.

All our hearts are with you in your ordeal. Every day of your resistance brings nearer our certain victory.

Air Route Shifted

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—British Empire air lines to Australia and New Zealand have switched to a new secret route and are continuing uninterrupted by hostilities in the East.

The regular route via Burma and Malaya was abandoned when Japan entered the war.

Silver Seized

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (Unofficial Radio Received by A.P.)—The Japanese have announced that several million dollars worth of silver bullion had been seized by Japanese troops occupying the British and French Concessions at Tientsin, North China.

Part of the money will be given to Chinese banks to cover payments to the (Japanese-controlled) Federal Reserve Bank and the remainder will be used to strengthen its reserves, it was said Dec. 12.

[This silver bullion, backing for 55,000,000 yuan notes of the Chinese Republic, was on deposit in British and French banks at Tientsin when the Japanese took over Tientsin early in the Chinese-Japanese war.

The Japanese demanded the silver on behalf of the North China puppet government which they established as a forerunner of the present Nanking regime.]

U. S. Has 'Ally' Inside Japan: People's Fear of Retribution

Continued from Page 1

sentially different from other people, and most who know them well do not think they are. Like anyone else, they are bound to feel a deep uneasiness over what will happen next when a strong friend has been wantonly set upon and given punishing blows.

Of course, the Japanese publicity directors have been busy building up a case to make it seem that the attack was justified by such things as American aid to free China, and refusal to understand the true beauty of Nippon's concept of a "Co-Prosperity Sphere for East Asia"—but there is no evidence that this has prepared the Japanese people for what has occurred.

Victim of Advertising

Japan finds itself victim of its own self-advertising. It has for years conveyed a picture of itself which it now finds extremely awkward. It gives it something to live up to which is actually contrary to the national character and contrary to the needs of the present crisis.

Briefly, the Japanese have painted a picture of a nation which never existed and never will. This fictitious country worships "face" above all else. Its pride would, if worst came to the worst, drive it to national hara-kiri or deliberately calculated suicide.

Its policies are immutable. They cannot, once fixed, be changed for anything or anybody. It is eternally convinced of the rightness of all its ways, and of the heaven-sent mandate for it to rule all its neighbors.

Today many people, including a great many of the Japanese themselves, believe that Japan is as it would picture itself. The top Japanese don't believe it, but they have to fall in with the bluff for the most part, though not to a really extreme degree. Frequently, when the pinch has come they have discovered ways of losing face gracefully, of doing something beside hara-kiri, of changing policies and of suddenly recognizing that the other fellow (if strong enough or possessed of strong enough friends) has some rights to manage his own affairs after all. The record shows clearly that time after time, the Japanese as a nation have backed down when necessity so dictated. But today Axis pressure has swung them into their present perilous stand.

Consider Themselves Inscrutable

Certain experts in our State Department are aware of the true human nature of the Japanese. This is duplicated among experts in London, in Chungking, and at other key capitals. Few Japanese, perhaps almost no Japanese, know how much the experts understand them from their reading of history and from their own individual acquaintanceship — usually acquired in the course of actual residence in Japan.

The Japanese like to think of themselves as baffling inscrutable people. Lacking the Chinese sense of humor, they correspondingly lack something of proportion. They eat up all the Occidently-inspired stories of the mysterious Oriental, and in their relationships with foreigners they are all too likely to fit into the legend of themselves which the foreigner developed in the first place.

This may sound childish, but it is particularly true in the dignified, elevated sphere of international relations. Japan's leaders like to disclose themselves in the role of supermen with odd habits, whereas the fact is that they're at heart very much like everybody else.

In the present position it is not at all hard to trace the Tokyo psychology which has led to the breach with Washington. Premier Tojo, coming into office after the renowned Prince Konoye had experienced months of expensive failure both in China and (generally speaking) in the field of Occidental international relations, sized things up and decided against any sort of backdown. He knew that the United States was increasingly involved in the European war, and felt it a good gamble that continued German successes in Russia would more deeply involve America in Britain's fortunes. This it appeared a sound gamble to take a strong line in the Far East.

Nomura a Moderate

But Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, a sane, moderate, sincere and civilized man, was hardly the instrument for such policy.

The sending of Saburo Kurusu to Washington provided the liberal Admiral Nomura with a helper in the distasteful job of "talking tough" to President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Premier Tojo then provided reinforcement to the Tokyo negotiators in Washington by increasing by approximately fourfold the number of Japanese troops permitted by agreement with Vichy to be stationed in French Indo-China. He implied that these reinforcements were for the purpose of entering Thailand whether the people and government of friendly Thai liked it or not.

President Roosevelt cut short a holiday trip and hastened back to the Capital. Secretary Hull spoke out more strongly and candidly than ever before. Britain's unprecedented Far East naval reinforcements steamed into Singapore, Manila, the Netherlands East Indies, Hong Kong and other points cleared decks for action. It was made more than clear that if Japan wanted a fight it need only make the requisite next gesture.

Lacking an overwhelming Axis success Japan was confronted by a choice between national hara-kiri or a retreat toward the fairness and common-sense of the principles of the Nine-Power Pact. It had to give up dreams of an empire wrested from others by force, and go back to fair dealing, non-aggression, and equal opportunity for all—a game in which it could easily have made out well, because of the richness of the potential Far East and world trade fields, and its own commercial capacities which far out-weigh Japan's over-advertised capacity as a warmaker—or it had to invite catastrophe. It has chosen the latter.

Hull Certain of French Aid

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed confidence today that the French people will know how to react to the situation caused by German reverses on the Russian front and German repressive measures in occupied france.

Secretary Hull had been asked at his press conference whether he could say anything to clarify the situation as to Vichy France.

He replied, and authorized quotation, that he firmly believed that the French people "will know now, as they have in the past, how to meet their responsibilities in this present situation."

"The policy of this Government now," the Secretary said, "as in the past, contemplates the hope that all the free institutions, the liberties, and the independence which the people of France have enjoyed in the past may be preserved for the full enjoyment in the future of French peoples everywhere.

In stressing the phrase "French people everywhere," Mr. Hull was interpreted by those who heard him as referring to the French in Indo-China and other colonies.

"The French peoples everywhere," he repeated, "understand this basic and traditiinal policy and attitude of the American people which they have reciprocated. I firmly believe that they will know now, as they have in the past, how to meet their responsibilities in this present situation."

Secretary Hull indicated the Administration was considerably encouraged by reports of German reverses on the Eastern Front.

Asked for comment on what appears to be about to happen to the Germans, he replied spiritedly he would much rather talk about what already is happening to them. He said he might have something further to say on that subject soon.

When questioners sought his reaction to Bulgaria's and Rumania's declarations of war against the United States as allies of Germany, Secretary Hull remarked dryly that he had not noticed anyone paying much attention to those declarations as yet, and therefore saw no reason why he should stir up discussion of the matter.

Navy Boards Fisherman, Finds Japanese and Oil

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Navy Department announces that a fishing vessel of United States registry operating off the west coast of Costa Rica has been boarded and found to have seven Japanese in the crew. They were taken into custody.

The vessel was said to have been loaded with 10,000 gallons of diesel engine oil.

The name of the fishing vessel is given as the Alert. It was discovered and turned back by American airmen in the Gulf of Nicoya.

Significance of the discovery, especially the fact that the boat was carrying diesel oil which might be used in submarine operations, was not explained by the Navy Department.

Text of Roosevelt's Message on American Relations With Japan Before War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Congress reviewing Japanese-American Relations follows:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

On December 8, 1941, I presented to the Congress a message in person asking for a declaration of war as an answer to the treacherous attack made by Japan the previous day upon the United States. For the information of the Congress, and as a public record of the facts, I am transmitting this historical summary of the past policy of this country in relation to the Pacific area and of the more immediate events leading up to this Japanese onslaught upon our forces and territory. Attached hereto are the various documents and correspondence implementing this history.

I. First Asian Treaty in 1833

A little over a hundred years ago, in 1833, the United States entered into its first Far Eastern treaty, a treaty with Siam. It was a treaty providing for peace and for dependable relationships.

Ten years later Caleb Cushing was sent to negotiate and in 1844 there was concluded our first treaty with China.

In 1853, Commodore Perry knocked on Japan's doors. In the next few years those doors began to open; and Japan, which had kept itself aloof from the world, began to adopt what we call Western civilization. During those early years, the United States used every influence it could exert to protect Japan in her transition stage.

With respect to the entire Pacific area, the United States has consistently urged, as it has for all other parts of the globe, the fundamental importance to world peace of fair and equal treatment among nations. Accordingly, whenever there has been a tendency on the part of any other nation to encroach upon the independence and sovereignty of countries of the Far East, the United States has tried to discourage such tendency wherever possible.

There was a period when this American attitude was especially important to Japan. At all times it has been important to China and to other countries of the Far East.

At the end of the nineteenth century, the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands passed from Spain to this country. The United States pledged itself to a policy toward the Philippines designed to equip them to become a free and independent nation. That pledge and that policy we have consistently carried out.

At that time there was going on in China what has been called the "scramble for concessions." There was even talk about a possible partitioning of China. It was then that the principle of the "open door" in China was laid down. In 1900, the American Government declared that its policy was to "seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China. . . . Protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

Open Door Policy Affirmed

Ever since that day, we have consistently and unfailingly advocated the principles of the open door policy throughout the Far East.

In the year 1908 the Government of the United States and the Government of Japan concluded an agreement by an exchange of notes. In that agreement, the two Governments jointly declared that they were determined to support "by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that empire"; that it was "the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean"; and that "the policy of both Governments" was "directed to the maintenance of the existing status quo" in that region.

The United States has consistently practiced the principles enunciated in that agreement.

In 1921, following the close of the first World War, nine powers having interests in the Western Pacific met in conference in Washington. China, Japan, and the United States were there. One great objective of this conference was the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. This was to be achieved by reduction of armament and by regulation of competition in the Pacific and Far Eastern areas. Several treaties and agreements were concluded at that conference.

One of these was the Nine Power Treaty (see annex 1). It contained pledges to respect the sovereignty of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout China.

Another was a treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan providing for limitation of naval armament.

Japan Enters Path of Conquest

The course of events which have led directly to the present crisis began 10 years ago. For it was then—in 1931—that Japan undertook on a large scale its present policy of conquest in China. It began by the invasion of Manchuria, which was part of China. The Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, at once and during many months of continuous effort thereafter, tried to persuade Japan to stop. The United States supported that effort. For example, the Government of the United States on January 7, 1932, specifically stated in notes sent to the Japanese and the Chinese Governments that it would not recognize any situation, treaty, or agreement brought about by violation of treaties.

This barbaric aggression of Japan in Manchuria set the example and the pattern for the course soon to be pursued by Italy and Germany in Africa and in Europe. In 1933 Hitler assumed power in Germany. It was evident that, once re-armed, Germany would embark upon a policy of conquest in Europe. Italy—then still under the domination of Mussolini—also had resolved upon a policy of conquest in Africa and in the Mediterranean.

Through the years which followed, Germany, Italy, and Japan reached an understanding to time their acts of aggression to their common advantage—and to bring about the ultimate enslavement of the rest of the world.

In 1934, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs sent a friendly note to the United States, stating that he firmly believed that no question existed between the two Governments that was "fundamentally incapable of amicable solution." He added that Japan had "no intention whatever to provoke and make trouble with any other power." Our Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, replied in kind.

But in spite of this exchange of friendly sentiments, and almost immediately thereafter, the acts and utterances of the Japanese government began to belie these assurances—at least so far as the rights and interests of other nations in China were cerned

Our Government thereupon expressed to Japan the view of the American people, and of the American Government, that no nation has the right thus to override the rights and legitimate interests of other sovereign states.

Rearmament Intensified

The structure of peace which had been founded upon the Washington Conference treaties began to be discarded by Japan. Indeed, in December of 1934, the Japanese Government gave notice of its intention to terminate the naval treaty of February 6, 1922, which had limited competition in naval armament. She thereafter intensified and multiplied her rearmament program.

In 1936 the Government of Japan openly associated itself with Germany by entering the anti-Comintern pact.

This pact, as we all know, was nominally directed against the Soviet Union; but its real purpose was to form a league of Fascism against the free world, particularly against Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Following this association of Germany, Italy, and Japan, the stage was now set for an unlimited campaign of conquest. In July, 1937, feeling themselves ready, the armed forces of Japan opened new large-scale military operations against China. Presently, her leaders, dropping the mask of hypocrisy, publicly declared their intention to seize and maintain for Japan a dominant position in the entire region of eastern Asia, the Western Pacific, and the Southern Pacific.

They thus accepted the German thesis that seventy or eighty million Germans were by race, training, ability and might, superior in every way to any other race in Europe—superior to about four hundred million other human beings in that area. And Japan, following suit, announced that the seventy or eighty million Japanese people were also superior to the seven or eight hundred million other inhabitants of the Orient—nearly all of whom were infinitely older and more developed in culture and civilization than themselves. Their conceit would make them masters of a region containing almost one half the population of the earth. It would give them complete control of vast sea lanes and trade routes of importance to the entire world.

The military operations which followed in China flagrantly disregarded American rights. Japanese armed forces killed Americans. They wounded or abused American men, women, and children. They sank American vessels—including a naval vessel, the Panay. They bombed American hospitals, churches, schools and missions. They destroyed American property. They obstructed, and in some cases, drove out, American commerce.

Nation Solidified By Pearl Harbor

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 15

President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress on the history of Japanese-American relations prior to the onslaught on Pearl Harbor, told how the assault had solidified the American people.

"The People of this country," he said, "are totally united in their determination to consecrate our national strength and man power to bring conclusively to an end, the pestilence of aggression and force which has long menaced the world and which now has struck deliberately and directly at the safety of the United States."

II. Western Hemisphere Endangered

Meanwhile, brute conquest was on the rampage in Europe and the Mediterranean.

Hitler and Mussolini embarked upon a scheme of unlimited conquest. Since 1935, without provocation or excuse they have attacked, conquered, and reduced to economic and political slavery some 16 independent nations. The machinery set up for their unlimited conquest included, and still includes, not only enormous armed forces, but also huge organizations for carrying on plots, intrigue, intimidation, propaganda and sabotage. This machine—unprecedented in size—has world-wide ramifications; and into them the Japanese plans and operations have been steadily interlocked.

As the forces of Germany, Italy and Japan increasingly combined their efforts over these years, I was convinced that this combination would ultimately attack the United States and the Western Hemisphere—if it were successful in the other continents. The very existence of the United States as a great free people, and the free existence of the American family of nations in the New World, would be a standing challenge to the Axis. The Axis dictators would choose their own time to make it clear that the United States and the New World were included in their scheme of destruction.

This they did last year, in 1940, when Hitler and Mussolini concluded a treaty of alliance with Japan deliberately aimed at the United States.

The strategy of Japan in the Pacific area was a faithful counterpart of that used by Hitler in Europe. Through infiltration, encirclement, intimidation, and finally armed attack, control was extended over neighboring peoples. Each such acquisition was a new starting point for new aggression.

III. Manchuria Seized; China Invaded

Pursuing this policy of conquest, Japan had first worked her way into and finally seized Manchuria. Next she had invaded China; and has sought for the past 4½ years to subjugate her.

Passing through the China Sea close to the Philippine Islands, she then invaded and took possession of Indo-China. Today the Japanese are extending this conquest throughout Thailand—and seeking the occupation of Malaya and Burma. The Philippines, Borneo, Sumatra, Java come next on the Japanese timetable; and it is probable that further down the Japanese page are the names of Australia, New Zealand and all the other islands of the Pacific—including Tawaii and the great chain of the Aleutian Islands.

To the eastward of the Philippines, Japan violated the mandate under which she had received the custody of the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana islands after the World War, by fortifying them, and not only closing them to all commerce but her own, but forbidding any foreigner even to visit them.

Japanese spokesmen, after their custom, cloaked these conquests with innocent-sounding names. They talked of the "new order in Eastern Asia"; and then of the "co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia." What they really intended was the enslavement of every nation which they could bring within their power, and the enrichment—not of all Asia, not even of the common people of Japan—but of the war lords who had seized control of the Japanese state. Here too they were following the Nazi pattern.

By this course of aggression, Japan made it necessary for various countries, including our own, to keep in the Pacific in self-defense large armed forces and a vast amount of material which might otherwise have been used against Hitler. That, of course, is exactly what Hitler wanted them to do. The diversion thus created by Hitler's Japanese ally forced the peace-loving nations to establish and maintain a huge front in the Pacific.

IV. Peace Proposals Scorned

Throughout this course and program of Japanese aggression, the Government of the United States consistently endeavored to persuade the Government of Japan that Japan's best interests would lie in maintaining and cultivating friendly relations with the United States and with all other countries that believe in orderly and peaceful processes. Following the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China in 1937, this Government made known to the Japanese Government and to the Chinese Government that whenever both those Governments considered it desirable we stood ready to exercise our good offices. During the following years of conflict that attitude on our part remained unchanged.

In October, 1937, upon invitation by which the Belgian Government made itself the host, 19 countries which have interests in the Far East, including the United States, sent representatives to Brussels to consider the situation in the Far East in conformity with the Nine Power Treaty and to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties between Japan and China by peaceful means. Japan and Germany only of all the powers invited declined to attend. Japan was itself an original signatory of the treaty. China, one of the signatories, and the Soviet Union, not a signatory, attended. After the conference opened, the countries in attendance made further attempts to persuade Japan to participate in the conference. Japan again declined.

On November 24, 1937, the conference adopted a declaration, urging that "hostilities be suspended and resort be had to peaceful processes."

Japan scored the conference and ignored the recommendation.

It became clear that, unless this course of affairs in the Far East was halted, the Pacific area was doomed to experience the same horrors which have devastated Europe.

U. S. Discussions With Japan

Therefore, in this year of 1941, in an endeavor to end this process by peaceful means while there seemed still to be a chance, the United States entered into discussions with Japan.

For nine months, these conversations were carried on, for the purpose of arriving at some understanding acceptable to both countries.

Throughout all of these conversations, this Government took into account not only the legitimate interests of the United States but also those of Japan and other countries. When questions relating to the legitimate rights and interests of other countries came up, this Government kept in appropriate contact with the representatives of those countries.

In the course of these negotiations, the United States steadfastly advocated certain basic principles which should govern international relations. These were:

The principle of inviolability of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all nations.

The principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The principle of equality—including egality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

The principle of reliance upon international co-operation and conciliation for the prevention, and pacific settlement, of controversies.

The Japanese Government, it is true, repeatedly offered qualified statements of peace intention. But it became clear, as each proposal was explored, that Japan did not intend to modify in any way her greedy designs upon the whole Pacific world. Although she continually maintained that she was promoting only the peace and greater prosperity of East Asia, she continued her brutal assault upon the Chinese people.

Nor did Japan show any inclination to renounce her unholy alliance with Hitlerism.

Professions of Peaceful Intent

In July of this year the Japanese Government connived with Hitler to force from the Vichy Government of France, permission to place Japanese armed forces in Southern Indo-China; and began sending her troops and equipment into that area.

In the meantime, they were inflicting incalculable damage upon China, and ghastly suffering upon the Chinese people. They were inflicting wholesale injuries upon other nations—flouting all the principles of peace and good will among men.

There are attached hereto lists of American nationals killed or wounded by Japanese forces in China since July 7, 1937; of American property in China reported to have been damaged, destroyed or seriously endangered by Japanese air bombing or air machine-gunning; of American nationals reported to have been assaulted, arbitrarily detained or subjected to indignities; of interference with American nationals, rights and interests. These lists are not complete. However, they are ample evidence of the flagrant Japanese disregard of American rights and civilized standards.

The conversations between this Government and the Japanese Government were thereupon suspended.

But during the following month, at the urgent and insistent request of the Japanese Government, which again made emphatic profession of peaceful intent, the conversations were resumed.

At that time the Japanese Government made the suggestion that the responsible heads of the Japanese Government and of the Government of the United States meet personally to discuss means for bringing about an adjustment of relations between the two countries. I should have been happy to travel thousands of miles to meet the Premier of Japan for that purpose. But I felt it desirable, before so doing, to obtain some assurance that there could be some agreement on basic principles. This Government tried hard—but without success—to obtain such assurance from the Japanese Government.

The various proposals of the Japanese Government and the attitude taken by this Government are set forth in a document which the Secretary of State handed to the Japanese Ambassador on October 2, 1941.

Thereafter, several formulas were offered and discussed. But the Japanese Government continued upon its course of war and conquest.

Finally, on November 20, 1941, the Japanese Government presented a new and narrow proposal which called for supplying by the United States to Japan of as much oil as Japan might require, for suspension of freezing measures, and for discontinuance by the United States of aid to China. It contained however no provision for abandonment by Japan of her warlike operations or aims.

Such a proposal obviously offered no basis for a peaceful settlement or even for a temporary adjustment. The American Government, in order to clarify the issues, presented to the Japanese Government on November 26, a clear-cut plan for a broad but simple settlement.

Japan's 'Real Reply' Given by War Lords

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 15

Japan's real reply to the ultimate effort to preserve peace, made by the war lords and evidently formulated many days before, the President said, in his message to Congress explaining American-Japanese relations prior to the outbreak of war, "took the form of the attack which had already been made without warning upon our territories at various points in the Pacific."

Proposed Plan for Agreement

The outline of the proposed plan for agreement between the United States and Japan was divided into two parts:

In Section One there was outlined a mutual declaration of policy containing affirmations that the national policies of the two countries were directed toward peace throughout the Pacific area, that the two countries had no territorial designs or aggressive intentions in that area, and that they would give active support to certain fundamental principles of peace upon which their relations with each other and all other nations would be based. There was provision for mutual pledges to support and apply in their economic relations with each other and with other nations and peoples liberal economic principles, which were enumerated, based upon the general principle of equality of commercial opportunity and treatment.

In Section Two there were outlined proposed steps to be taken by the two Governments. These steps envisaged a situation in which there would be no Japanese or other foreign armed forces in French Indo-China or in China. Mutual commitments were suggested along lines as follows:

(A) To endeavor to conclude a multilateral non-aggression pact among the governments principally concerned in the Pacific Area;

(B) To endeavor to conclude among the principally interested governments an agreement to respect the territorial integrity of Indo-China and not to seek or accept preferential economic treatment therein;

(C) Not to support any government in China other than the National Government of the Republic of China, with Capital temporarily at Chungking;

(D) To relinquish extraterritorial and related rights in China and to endeavor to obtain the agreement of other governments now possessing such rights to give up those rights;

(E) To negotiate a trade agreement based upon reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment;

(F) To remove freezing restrictions imposed by each country on the funds of the other;

(G) To agree upon a plan for the stabilization of the dollar-yen rate;

(H) To agree that no agreement which either had concluded with any third power or powers shall be interpreted by it in a way to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement; and

(I) To use their influence to cause other governments to adhere to the basic political and economic principles provided for in this suggested agreement.

Operations in Indo-China

In the midst of these conversations, we learned that new contingents of Japanese armed forces and new masses of equipment were moving into Indo China. Toward the end of November these movements were intensified. During the first week of December new movements of Japanese forces made it clear that, under cover of the negotiations, attacks on unspecified objectives were being prepared.

I promptly asked the Japanese Government for a frank statement of the reasons for increasing its forces in Indo-China. I was given an evasive and specious reply. Simultaneously, the Japanese operations went forward with increased tempo.

We did not know then, as we know now, that they had ordered and were even then carrying out their plan for a treacherous attack upon us.

I was determined, however, to exhaust every conceivable effort for peace. With this in mind, on the evening of Dec. 6 last, I addressed a personal message to the Emperor of Japan. To this Government's proposal of Nov. 26 the Japanese Government made no reply until Dec. 7. On that day the Japanese Ambassador here and the special representative whom the Japanese Government had sent to the United States to assist in peaceful negotiations, delivered a lengthy document to our Secretary of State, one hour after the Japanese had launched a vicious attack upon American territory and American citizens in the Pacific.

That document was a few minutes after its receipt aptly characterized by the Secretary of State as follows:

I must say that in all my conversations with you (the Japanese Ambassador) during the last nine months I have never uttered one word of untruth. This is borne out absolutely by the record. In all my 50 years of public service I have never seen a document that was more crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions—infamous falsehoods and distortions on a scale so huge that I never imagined until today that any Government on this planet was capable of uttering them."

Time of Attack Emphasized

I concur emphatically in every word of that statement:

For the record of history, it is essential in reading this part of my message always to bear in mind that the actual air and submarine attack in the Hawaiian Islands commenced on Sunday, Dec. 7, at 1:20 p. m., Washington time—7:50 a. m. Honolulu time of same day—Monday, Dec. 8, 3.20 a. m., Tokyo time.

To my message of Dec. 6 (9 p. m. Washington time—Dec. 7, 11 a. m., Tokyo time) to the Emperor of Japan, invoking his co-operation with me in further effort to preserve peace, there has finally come to me on Dec. 10 (6:23 a. m. Washington time—Dec. 10, 8:23 p. m. Tokyo time) a reply, conveyed in a telegraphic report by the American Ambassador at Tokyo dated Dec. 8, 1 p. m., Dec. 7, 11 p. m. Washington time).

The Ambassador reported that at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 8th (Dec. 7, 5 p. m. Washington time) the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs asked him to call at his official residence; that the Foreign Minister handed the Ambassador a memorandum dated Dec. 8 (Dec. 7, Washington time) the text of which had been transmitted to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington to be presented to the American Government (this was the memorandum which was delivered by the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State at 2:20 p. m. on Sunday, Dec. 7 (Monday, Dec. 8, 4:20 a. m. Tokyo time); that the Foreign Minister had been in touch with the Emperor; and that the Emperor desired that the memorandum be regarded as the Emperor's reply to my message.

Further, the Ambassador reports, the Foreign Minister made an oral statement. Textually, the oral statement began "His Majesty has expressed his gratefulness and appreciation for the cordial message of the President."

The message further continued to the effect that, in regard to our inquiries on the subject of increase of Japanese forces in French Indo-China, His Majesty had commanded his Government to state its views to the American Government. The message concluded, textually, with the statement:

Establishment of peace in the Pacific, and consequently of the world, has been the cherished desire of His Majesty for the realization of which he has hitherto made his Government to continue its earnest endeavors. His Majesty trusts that the President is fully aware of this fact."

Record for History to Read

Japan's real reply, however, made by Japan's war lords and evidently formulated many days before, took the form of the attack which had already been made without warning upon our territories at various points in the Pacific.

There is the record, for all history to read in amazement, in sorrow, in horror, and in disgust!

We are now at war. We are fighting in self-defense. We are fighting in defense of our national existence, of our right to be secure, of our right to enjoy the blessings of peace. We are fighting in defense of principles of law and order and justice, against an effort of unprecedented ferocity to overthrow those principles and to impose upon humanity a regime of ruthless domination by unrestricted and arbitrary force.

Other countries, too—a host of them—have declared war on Japan. Some of them were first attacked by Japan, as we have been. China has already been valiantly resisting Japan in an undeclared war forced upon her by Japan. After 4½ years of stubborn resistance, the Chinese now and henceforth will fight with renewed confidence and confirmed assurance of victory.

All members of the great British Commonwealth, themselves fighting heroically on many fronts against Germany and her allies, have joined with us in the Battle of the Pacific as we have joined with them in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Solidarity With United States

All but three of the governments of nations overrun by German armies have declared war is fully aware of this fact, severing relations.

In our own hemisphere, many of our sister Republics have declared war on Japan and the others have given firm expression of their solidarity with the United States.

The following are the countries which have to date declared war against Japan:

Australia
Canada
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
The Netherlands
Nicaragua
New Zealand
Panama
El Salvador
South Africa
United Kingdom
Poland

These and other peace-loving countries will be fighting as are we, first, to put an end to Japan's program of aggression and, second, to make good the right of nations and of mankind to live in peace under conditions of security and justice.

The people of this country are totally united in their determination to consecrate our national strength and man power to bring conclusively to an end the pestilence of aggression and force which has long menaced the world and which now has struck deliberately and directly at the safety of the United States.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House,
Dec. 15, 1941.

Millwork Conspiracy Found in Far West

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 (AP)—Twenty-three defendants, including several woodworking companies and their association, and various units of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, were convicted in Federal Court Dec. 12 of antitrust law violations.

The Government charged the defendants with conspiring to create and continue a monopoly in the millwork industry in four San Francisco Bay area counties.

Defendants convicted included the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and its San Francisco and Oakland locals, the Bay District Council of Carpenters, the Cabinet Manufacturers Institute, several manufacturers, and various individuals.

Government witnesses testified the defendants built a wall around the area to shut out all millwork and patterned lumber brought in from other states and other sections of California.

Judge St. Sure set Dec. 22 as the date of sentence for the 23 and for 25 other defendants who previously pleaded nolo contendere in the same case. All individuals are liable to one year in the county jail or a fine of $5,000, or both, and the organizations are subject to the fine.

Defendants are at liberty on their own recognizance.

Meteorology Course To Aid U. S. Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 15—Registration for the third unit of the University of Chicago's course in defense meteorology, operated in co-operation with the United States Army, Air Corps, Navy and Weather Bureau for young men interested in entering the weather services attached to these agencies, has begun and will continue until March 1.

Early announcement of the registration was made in order to enable applicants with some of the training required to complete their requirements, which in some cases will include learning to fly an airplane, before the course begins July 1, according to Dr. Carl G. Rossby, Director of the University's Institute of Meteorology.

Students in the group selected by the Air Corps must be between the ages of 20 and 26 and have a bachelor's degree in natural science or engineering and a good command of mathematics. They must have completed the primary pilot training course. They will be eligible for assistance to the extent of $140 to $145 per month, Dr. Rossby said.

The second group, also limited to 25, will begin training under the auspices of the Civil Aeronautics Authority; they will receive $75 monthly and will receive the same course.

Du Pont de Nemours Awards Fellowships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 15—The award of six postdoctorate fellowships for research in chemistry, and 22 postgraduate fellowships for research in the fields of chemistry for the academic year of 1942-43, has been announced by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

A postgraduate fellowship in chemical engineering, as well as one in chemistry, will be awarded this year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of North Carolina joins the list of those granted postgraduate awards. Twenty-one institutions in all will benefit. Postdoctorate fellowships are for $2,000 each, and postgraduate fellowships are for $750 each.

The postdoctorate candidates who are selected to carry out the work under the direction of specialists will have the opportunity, through direct contact, of broadening their knowledge and enhancing their research abilities and value to natural science in general.

Bell Aircraft C. I. O. Takes Company-Union Rise

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 15 (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organizations workers at Bell Aircraft Corporation's warplane plants in Buffalo and Niagara Falls have voted acceptance of a company-union agreement, containing a 12½-cent general wage increase, and immediately mapped a program for the purchase of defense bonds by union members.

The agreement, accepted last Thursday by officials of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union and the company, provides the wage increase to be retroactive to Sept. 2, 1941, and all other terms of an existing company-union agreement to be held in effect until Jan. 1, 1943.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O., which had threatened to strike, originally demanded a 20-cent general wage increase.

The company, employing 11,000 at both its plants, produces the Airacobra pursuit plane.

In accepting the agreement, the workers voted in favor of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. Local 501, purchasing $2,000 of United States defense bonds, and approved a plan whereby plant stewards will contact workers for bond purchases.

Stassen Again Heads Government's Council

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Re-election of Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota as President of the Council of State Governments is announced by the Council.

Among other officers named were: Arthur W. Hollis, State Senator from Massachusetts, Third Vice-President; C. H. Morrissett, Virginia Tax Commissioner, Auditor; and Mark Graves, President of the New York State Tax Commission and former Governor Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, Managers-at-Large for five years.

The Council also announced that it would maintain in Washington a full-time office to carry out any tasks to be done to secure victory in the war

'Draft the Historians,' Call at History Parley

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 15 (AP)—Dr. John W. Oliver, head of the University of Pittsburgh's history department, proposes that "we draft some of our great philosopher-historians" to record and interpret for posterity "the transit of civilization that now is taking place from the Old World to the New."

"We historians," he told the twenty-third annual Indiana history conference, "have a very definite part to play in this present war and the peace that is to follow—more than in any preceding war."

Test Pilot Gough Gets Octane Chanute Award

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Melvin N. Gough, senior test pilot for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics Laboratories at Langley Field, Va., has been chosen as recipient of the annual Octave Chanute award for 1941, it is announced.

The award, named for a pioneer American glider pilot, is given by the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences to the pilot who contributes most to scientific research. A graduate of Johns Hopkins University in 1926, Mr. Gough has tested planes also for the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation of New York and Newark and for Fleetings, Inc., of Bristol, Pa.

The Home Forum

Home Grows Nearer

I THOUGHT ABOUT HOME all the way across Kansas. I thought about sunshine and shadows on our mountains, while I looked out on a flat land. I had never seen an horizon so far away. Later there were clouds between the sharp line of earth and sky, and I was glad to see them. They looked like mountains. That, I thought, is what flat lands have for mountains. Clouds. So one day you look out and see a mountain range that vanishes. And the next time the range is of a different shape. Perhaps those who live in flat lands love clouds as I love mountains. To my surprise, the great plain was not monotonous. It had so much of sky.

I caught a quick glimpse of a cow, marveling at the sight of the train. And a horse so deeply interested that he was rigid. Every animal I saw made me think of my animals at home.

* * *

New Mexico made home seem nearer. And intensified my yearning for it. What words are there to tell of the vastness and color and excitement of that land? Towers, minarets, pinnacles of red earth. Mesa lands and mountains and canyons. Morning began with rainbow after rainbow, curving over the land. One faded and another appeared. At last there was rain on the train windows and later, to my wonderment, the rain became snow. Then we saw small patches of snow on the earth, patches running together as we traveled; until, finally, all the land was white. Snow is such a rarity in my life that I could not look enough. And, when the train stopped for five minutes, I got out to touch it and found it as soft as it looked.

Cows and horses and sheep did not look unhappy in the snow. I saw a pony paw with one front hoof to find the grass beneath. I smiled to myself, thinking how injured my own cows and horses would feel if they had to work so hard to graze. I wished I could make my cows realize how happy they should feel to be California cows. Further East, I had been in a barn where all the cows stood with their heads fastened in stanchions. For six months, they must be prisoned so—and I know that cows can be bored. Better than being out in snow-storms, I know—but what a long time to be indoors! I felt glad to think of my cows free in the hills.

* * *

By next morning, there was no snow. I looked out on the desert. On Joshua trees, looking like men and animals. Color again, and always mountains in the background. The beautiful barrenness of the desert is the true fabric of the Southwest. Home grew near.

Los Angeles at last. In no other station had I seen such a variety of human beings. A dignified Arab walked through the station, and scarcely anyone bothered to stare at his strange garb. A rodeo cowboy seemed overwhelmed with joy to be met by his wife and child. A prospector came in, with desert sand still in his beard. I sat and thought of my cows.

The train south at last. Orange groves, and in time the bright Pacific. And, after a while, I had finished with riding in trains and, in a car, had headed away from the coast again, toward the hills.

Though familiar things looked unchanged, they had a newness about them. Main Street was just as it had been, but fresher somehow. Perhaps because I had gone away before the rains and returned to see grass in vacant lots; or perhaps my eyes had been sharpened by looking at many things. I felt I had been away for years. I walked to the post-office for the mail. "What's happened since I've been away?" "Why, nothing; you haven't been gone long."

I didn't want to stop and talk. Hurry out of town, hurry up the rutty winding road to home.

* * *

The dogs could not believe it was I. Surely not their mistress looking like a city girl! They embraced me with dusty paws, none of us caring about those city clothes. They licked my face and hands. They leaped up and down and whined and ran in circles and yelped. I could not feel modest. I was important.

In time, things quieted. I heard meadow larks and canyon wrens and quail. Singing of frogs down by the pond. I stood listening, and sniffed the clean smell of sagebrush on the hills.

The old gray mare, who has owned me most of my life, took me for granted. Time I was home. Her whinny was not a greeting, but a demand. Time I fed her some ground alfalfa mixed with molasses. Where had I been, anyway? Meekly I went to her. She put back her ears. "Aren't you a bit glad to see me?" I asked.

"Not very," her eyes scolded. "Well, not much." Then, ever so softly, for one second, her muzzle in my hand. Just a slight show of affection, for she was never one to allow sentiment to interfere with food. Briskly, she trotted to the gate. Impatiently she turned her head back to me. Now about that alfalfa and molasses?

* * *

Green grass along the rocky canyon trail. Rain must have been plentiful while I was away. Pericles wanted to snatch green bites. Doubtless he thought it a pity I had come home. Until my return, he had been loose in the hills with the other horses. Now he must live in the lower pasture by the barn, but there are compensations. He who loves attention will be petted, he will eat hay, he will find sugar in my pockets. I put my hand on his neck. I loved the feel of him, and the smell of him still sharp with sagebrush from the mountain pasture.

From the ridge, I could see far. I made Pericles stand still while I looked at the mountains, one by one. I knew them so well that I could have seen them with my eyes shut, as I had done many times while I had been away. But now, to look at them with wide-open eyes, was like seeing loved people. Blue and purple, later they would brighten with sunset light.

I looked down on the river. Still there was autumn coloring left in the sycamores and cottonwoods. Only a little water in the river, but before the rainy season is over it will be overflowing. From a field in the valley came the sound of a tractor, turning the earth for winter grain. It was not a loud sound, not discordant in that quiet place.

We went on and came across the heifers grazing on a green slope. They raised their heads slowly and seemed not at all surprised to see me back again. They were moving in one direction, stepping slowly as they pulled the short grass. There was something majestic and beautiful about their deliberate motions. The two little goats, and the big lamb, Bucky, grazed with them.

"Hello," I said, and dismounted. The goats came to me, because they have great curiosity about all people. Bucky, who likes sugar as much as a horse does, came to see if I had any. When I talk to them, the goats always answer with little half-murmured bleats, so we talked a while and I patted heads. I felt ridiculously happy for no other reason than that here I was, standing on a hillside with animals around me.

* * *

There were six of the horses I hadn't seen yet; so I rode on, hoping to find them before dark. I knew they were all right back in the hills somewhere; but I wanted to look at them, just as I had wanted to look at mountains and heifers and goats and sheep. My dwelling-place is not only a house with so much land around it. Home means horses and cattle as much as it means shelter and warmth. And, until I saw everything, I would not feel that home was around me.

Having stopped so that I could look at mountains and valley, and having found the heifers, Pericles knew that now we must be looking for horses. After a while, he flung up his head and whinnied shrilly; and, from across the canyon, came an answer from his little sister, Periwinkle. There they were—the white-blazed faces of Johnny and Penny turned inquiringly toward us, Pepper looking the color of a rock, the little fillies standing side by side, and Pancho lifting his nose from the grass. They were in one last patch of sunshine and to see them standing there seemed to me the most beautiful and satisfying sight I had ever known.

Night came quickly, for it is winter now. It was amusing to find how easily I fitted into the old routine, I thought, as I hurried around feeding, milking, doing all the familiar chores—and being so pleased about it all.

Later, after the dishes were done and the table laid for breakfast, I sat before the fire. The big black cat and the little black dog climbed into my lap; and the biggest dog of all, who couldn't possibly sit on me, poked at my hand with her nose and pushed her head between the little dog and the cat.

Here I was, I thought, and here I'd stay.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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"ETUDE D'ENFANT": *An Etching by Arthur William Heintzelman*

ARTHUR WILLIAM HEINTZELMAN is an eminent American etcher He has been recognized not only for merit and distinction as an artist, but for his tireless promotion of all graphic art, and friendly encouragement of its practice. He is now Keeper of Prints at the Boston Public Library, which has recently acquired the distinguished Albert H. Wiggin Collection.

Mr. Heintzelman has followed the great tradition in the art of aquaforte. He has looked keenly and admiringly to Rembrandt and Whistler, with whose work his own reveals an affinity. He has passed by momentary vogues in style and subject matter, seeking those universal values which hold against surface change. Mr. Hentzelman has depicted with the etcher's needle many types, particularly those picturesque and touching characters who grip the imagination, though they have not acquired earthly success.

But Mr. Heintzelman also portrays children with emphasis upon their sweet and promising youthfulness. This drypoint, "Etude d'Enfant," reveals the succinct manner in which this artist draws, informing the ductile line with responsibility in promoting form, movement, and rhythm. Even in the photographic reproduction, we may observe the liquid shadows which enhance the gleaming light.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Brandywine Memory

MY FIRST MEMORIES are of glimpses of fast-running water near which children were not allowed to go. . . .

My next clear Brandywine memory is of age ten or eleven, in winter, when the old Barley Mill dam was frozen solid, something that seldom happened in our mild climate. To me, with my skates, scrambling down the wooded slopes, all the world seemed gathered on the ice. There were big girls with red, woolen mufflers streaming, big boys with "shinny sticks" knocking wooden blocks over the ice, grown-ups skating hand in hand. It was a fête. And in one corner, where the ice was smoother, a little old man, white-haired, with a velvet cap, velvet knickerbockers, and a tight-fitting jacket, was spinning and twisting in contemptuously beautiful curves while the careless throng clicked and slid around his reservation. Everyone else was laughing or shouting, but he had a look withdrawn and self-centered, as if he were actor and critic both. It was probably the first time that I had seen an artist at work.—From "The Brandywine," by HENRY SEIDEL CANBY. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Town in Winter

Now through barren branches chimneys show
and roofs of houses summer hid from sight.
North from Main Street one can mark the row
of distant hills, smoothed over now with snow,
where stands of pine show black against the white.
The shaded streets where summer-green swept low
now trace a frieze of twigs against the light,
and boughs that rattle when the white winds blow
are decked with stars upon a frost-clear night.

AILEEN L. FISHER

Christmas With the López Family

DON JESÚS, like most Hondureños, was illiterate. His sons were no better off, though two of them had been to school for a little while. But schools in Honduras, outside of the capital and the larger towns, are apparently not entirely adequate. Children can attend only as their duties permit, and usually they are wanted around the house or the farm. Yet such people as the López family have a manner that is impressive and enviable.

Each morning on first seeing their parents, the sons bowed respectfully, and the mother or father laid a hand lightly on the lowered heads in blessing. There was no caress, but there was grave respect in the gesture. The father's word was unquestioned. We had never known six such weeks of positive peace nor found so much dignity in human labor and the relationships in a family as we saw here.

Honduras is known in the annals of Central America as a *país de macheteros*—a country where men are quick to resent and quicker to draw. . . .

We had found it a land of peace and kindliness, and in such a mood we prepared for Christmas with the López family. Don Jesús had invited us to his house for their celebration, and we invited them and another neighboring family to come to us. We found a small pine that would do for a Christmas tree, and trimmed it with tin foil from films and with decorations cut out of colored paper. We bought an eighteen-pound turkey (for fifty cents), and it was so big that we had to borrow the López stove to roast it. We had a curious and admiring audience at this performance, for in Latin America no one ever bakes a fowl or roasts it in the oven. We were busy making cranberry sauce and peanut butter and Christine was baking a cake when two Jicaques appeared and asked to have their masks made. Christmas had to wait on ethnology.

In the evening we went to Don Jesús's *fiesta*. The López Christmas was a family affair. Relatives came from miles around and spent four days in its celebration. Fresh pine needles were strewn over the packed mud floor. Pine branches and garlands were strung across the rafters. . . .

People sat around quietly. One dark-hued son, dressed in a blue shirt, strummed a guitar. We must have met thirty people or more crowded into that house, and each gave us a warm welcome as though we were old friends who had returned from some far place.

Later in the evening Señora López came into the room carrying a large plate of candies and sweet brown-sugared corn cakes. The family had been busy with these for days. . . . We were treated as the guests of honor, and Señora López came to us first with her cakes and her gracious compliments. . . .

The evening passed pleasantly and we left, inviting them all to visit us the following night.

Latin Americans do not, of course, have a Santa Claus. His place is taken by the Three Kings, and gifts are not always customary. But we decided to give them a Christmas after our own fashion and as they gathered around our crude Christmas tree, lighted with candles, we handed a present to each of them: handkerchiefs, buttons, tin flutes, home-made candies.—From "Jungle in the Clouds," by VICTOR WOLFGANG V. HAGEN. (New York: Duell, Sloan, and Pearce.)

Souvenir

This shaft of sun
Shall keep my place
Till I return to read
This mountain-book,
Enscrolled in space,
In rocks, and brooks, and trees.
I can not crease
The page, nor shall I tease
Poor memory—at best
A fragile bookmark,
But pending my return,
I'll trust this golden line,
This shaft of sun,
To keep my place
Between the white birch and the pine.

CY LANCE

"By divine authority"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DISHEARTENED BY the failures of material existence, many doubt the power of God, good, to heal and to save. This is because of the false belief that evil is real and that God sanctions it. God, who is infinite Life, Truth, Love, has created and established the heavenly kingdom, ruling it everlastingly through His spiritual laws, which are entirely good, having neither opposite nor equal. Those who understandingly follow God's law are endued with spiritual power.

Christian Science is showing mankind the way out of false theories through spiritual understanding. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 76): "Suffering, sinning, dying beliefs are unreal. When divine Science is universally understood, they will have no power over man, for man is immortal and lives by divine authority."

But the question may be asked, What constitutes divine authority? And with great joy the Christian Scientist answers that divine authority is shown forth in the demonstration of spiritual facts. Christian Science states that God is infinite Mind, divine intelligence, that the real man of God's creating reflects or expresses the supreme intelligence, and that material sense testimony is but erroneous mortal belief, which has in reality neither law, power, nor authority. These statements are not conjectural, but Christianly scientific. The teachings of Christian Science are in agreement with those of the prophets and of Christ Jesus, and when the authority of divine Love is discerned and accepted the supposititious laws of matter, which claim to govern mankind, will be seen to have "no power over man."

What a glorious thing it is to know that "man is immortal and lives by divine authority"! As we comprehend this truth, we are able to destroy the false beliefs of failure, fear, discouragement, and lack. Proportionately as we understand divine Mind's ever-presence, we gain confidence in good and express courage, purity, and health. Jesus always spoke and acted from the premise of the allness of God. The Sermon on the Mount, which shows forth his unsurpassed spiritual understanding, epitomizes his holy purpose. The Scripture reads (Matthew 7:28, 29), "It came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes."

The teachings of Christian Science transcend materialistic theories, for the truth of its teachings may be proved in the experience of any sincere seeker for spiritual good. This is sufficient evidence of their divine authority. What conviction, peace, and satisfaction await him who, with honest motives and trusting heart, humbly approaches this Science and finds in its textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health, the healing comfort of pure Christliness! Sin, poverty, and disease lose their false claims to power when the will of divine Love is understandingly obeyed. There is no power or authority apart from God, good.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 333, 334): "The worshippers of Baal worshipped the sun. They believed that something besides God had authority and power, could heal and bless; that God wrought through matter—by means of that which does not reflect Him in a single quality or quantity!—the grand realities of Mind, thus to exemplify the power of Truth and Love. The ancient Chaldee hung his destiny out upon the heavens; but ancient or modern Christians, instructed in divine Science, know that the prophet better understood Him who said: 'He doeth according to His will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth; and none can stay His hand, or say unto Him, What doest Thou?' "

Christian Science, the law of God, destroys inharmony today as effectively as in the time of the Galilean Prophet, who, speaking of the divine law, said (Matthew 5:17), "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."

Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the healing power of Truth was made possible through her consecration to good, her spiritual-mindedness. Through spiritual inspiration and unfeigned love for God, His message was revealed to her. She had divine authority for her written works, which she generously and unselfishly shared with a waiting world. Thus she has gained the undying gratitude of increasing multitudes who, by the application of Christian Science in their daily living, have felt its saving, healing influence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

"POR AUTORIDAD DIVINA"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DESALENTADOS POR los fracasos de la existencia material, hay muchos que dudan del poder de Dios, el bien, para sanar y para salvar. Y esto es debido a la creencia errónea de que el mal es real y que Dios lo autoriza. Dios, que es la Vida, la Verdad y el Amor infinitos, ha creado y establecido Su reino celestial, gobernándolo sempiternamente por medio de Sus leyes espirituales, que son enteramente buenas, no teniendo ni opuesto ni igual. Los que acatan la ley de Dios inteligentemente, son equipados con poder espiritual.

La Ciencia Cristiana enseña a la humanidad el camino de salida de las teorías erróneas mediante el entendimiento espiritual. En la página 76 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Las creencias de sufrimiento, pecado y muerte son ilusorias. Cuando la Ciencia divina se entienda universalmente, no tendrán poder sobre el hombre, porque el hombre es inmortal y vive por autoridad divina."

Pero tal vez se pregunte: ¿Qué constituye la autoridad divina? Y con gran alegría el Científico Cristiano contesta, que la autoridad divina se manifiesta en la demostración de los hechos espirituales. La Ciencia Cristiana declara que Dios es la Mente infinita, la inteligencia divina, que el hombre real de la creación de Dios refleja o expresa la inteligencia suprema, y que el testimonio de los sentidos materiales no es más que la creencia mortal y errónea que no tiene en realidad ni ley, ni poder, ni autoridad. Estas declaraciones no son hipotéticas, sino cristianamente científicas. Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana están de acuerdo con las de los profetas y de Cristo Jesús, y cuando la autoridad del Amor divino se comprenda y acepte, se reconocerá que las leyes supositicias de la materia, que pretenden gobernar a la humanidad, no tienen "poder sobre el hombre".

¡Qué cosa tan gloriosa es saber que "el hombre es inmortal y vive por autoridad divina"! A medida que comprendamos esta verdad, seremos capaces de destruir las falsas creencias de fracaso, temor, desaliento y escasez. En la proporción en que entendamos la omnipresencia de la Mente divina, ganaremos confianza en el bien, expresándose en valor, pureza y salud. Jesús siempre hablaba y obraba sobre la premisa de la totalidad de Dios. El Sermón del Monte, que demuestra su incomparable entendimiento espiritual, es una condensación de su sagrado propósito. Leemos en la Escritura (San Mateo, 7:28, 29): "Sucedió que cuando Jesús hubo acabado de decir estas palabras, las multitudes quedaron asombradas de su enseñanza; porque les enseñaba como quien tiene autoridad, y no a la manera de los escribas de ellos."

Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana transcienden las teorías materialistas, porque la verdad de sus enseñanzas puede demostrarse en la experiencia práctica de cualquier discípulo que busque el bien espiritual con sinceridad. Esta es una prueba suficiente de su autoridad divina. ¡Qué convicción, paz y satisfacción esperan a aquel que con motivos honrados y corazón confiado acude humildemente a esta Ciencia y encuentra en sus libros de texto, la Biblia y CIENCIA Y SALUD, el consuelo sanador de pura cristiandad! El pecado, la pobreza y la enfermedad pierden sus falsas pretensiones de poder, cuando la voluntad del Amor divino se obedece inteligentemente. No hay poder ni autoridad aparte de Dios, el bien.

Mary Baker Eddy dice en las páginas 333 y 334 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Los adoradores de Baal profesaron culto al sol. Creyeron que algo aparte de Dios tenía autoridad y poder, podía curar y bendecir; que Dios obraba por la materia—¡por medio de aquello que no puede reflejarle a El en una sola cualidad o cantidad!—para manifestar las grandes realidades de la Mente, ejemplificando así el poder de la Verdad y del Amor. El antiguo caldeo colgó su destino en las estrellas del cielo; pero los cristianos antiguos o modernos, instruídos en la Ciencia divina, saben que el profeta comprendió a Dios mejor al decir: 'Hace conforme a Su voluntad en el ejército del cielo, y entre los habitantes de la tierra, y no hay quien pueda detener Su mano, ni decirle: ¿Qué haces Tú?' "

La Ciencia Cristiana, la ley de Dios, destruye la discordancia hoy en día tan efectivamente como en los tiempos del profeta galileo que, hablando de la ley divina, dijo (San Mateo, 5:17): "No vine a invalidar, sino a cumplir."

El descubrimiento que la señora Eddy hizo del poder curador de la Verdad fué posible gracias a su consagración al bien, su espiritualidad. Por medio de su inspiración espiritual y su amor sincero de Dios, Su mensaje le fué revelado. Ella tuvo autoridad divina para escribir sus obras, que compartió generosa y abnegadamente con un mundo que estaba esperando. Así ganó la gratitud imperecedera de multitudes que cada vez se aumentan más y que mediante la aplicación de la Ciencia Cristiana en la vida diaria han sentido su influencia salvadora y sanadora.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

America Defeats Foe of Indecision ..... *By Roscoe Drummond*

From every sign visible in the nation's Capital the United States is today more at peace than before Japan attacked Pearl Harbor at Berlin's behest and Germany declared war in payment.

The American people are not at peace with the Axis but at last they are at peace with themselves. Though war has now come—all the way, we are safer, more certain, more secure in ultimate victory.

Conceivably America could have averted the Japanese attack. When Kurusu came to Washington to "negotiate," the United States could have signed an "Asiatic Munich" and it is possible that Japan would have stayed its hand.

And Asia's "Munich" would have lasted, perhaps, as long as Europe's "Munich."

It is because their Government and their leaders rejected appeasement in the Pacific that the American people are at peace with themselves today.

No man can but wish that war were unnecessary, but to be in the war—all the way—is today safer than to be out of it. The risks of fighting are less than the risks of failing to fight.

Germany and Japan Desperate

Japan's assault on the United States and Hitler's declaration of war in compensation were not acts of strength; they were acts of weakness; acts of desperation. They have already done three things which help insure their defeat.

They have decreased by half the number of enemies attacking the freedom and security of America. There were only two enemies in the first place. One was the power and the aggression of the Axis abroad. The other was indecision and confusion at home. The latter enemy has been destroyed. There were those who saw the Axis pattern of conquest headed straight at America and wanted to do much to defeat it in Europe. There were others who did not believe the Axis would ever reach out toward America and were hesitant to act to defeat it in Europe. Our greatest menace was uncertainty and indecision and these are no more.

At the same time in declaring war on the United States Germany has been forced to abandon forever one of its favorite and most successful instruments of conquest—deception. Disunity in the world it hoped to conquer was its strongest ally in its plans to conquer it.

Its plans have been made to go awry. The Axis has been forced to come out in the open and declare itself at mortal enmity with the United States. Deception is evil's primary source of power and when its disguise has been stripped off, evil's power has been irreparably impaired. Evil cannot fight successfully in the open. Today the Axis is in the open—all the way.

A democracy cannot effectively fight an undeclared war. Because Germany was waging an undeclared war against the United States, we were not effectively fighting. The unity which has come to America through Japan's obedient perfidy is immeasurably increasing the nation's power and resolve.

America, indeed, might have lost its freedom by failing to fight the Axis in time. Today America is assured of its freedom by having to fight the Axis now. This is why the United States is more secure today at war than she was yesterday at peace.

But this security will not be won easily. There will be no victory with little effort. There will only be victory with every effort—a unified, resolute country doing everything everyday—without reservations—to win the war. Nothing has happened during the past few days to alter this fact.

It is true that Japan's assault on America, Britain and the Netherlands was an act of weakness, not an act of strength. America's economic boycott of Japan was becoming unbearable. Tokyo had to try to defeat China by making more war or lose China by making peace. She chose more war.

No Easy Victory Ahead

It is true that Germany's declaration of war on the United States is an act of desperation, not an act of confidence. Germany desperately needed to get Japan into the conflict—to harass Britain in the Pacific, to divert America from the Atlantic.

Hitler would have liked to keep the United States out of the war as far as possible but Hitler couldn't delay because he knew that if he couldn't induce Japan to attack America soon he might not be able to induce her at all. Japan was hesitant but Germany's bribe of a declaration of war on the United States was too much. She accepted. Germany's reverses in Russia are acute. Her reverses in Libya are helpful.

These are all factors which contribute to the certainty of Allied victory, but it would be dangerous and deceptive to leave the impression victory is going to be easily or quickly won. The heroic and brave fighting at Wake and at Luzon have little military significance apart from establishing a gallant tradition.

Nothing has happened appreciably to recoup the grave naval losses which both America and Britain sustained. A defensive war must be fought in the Pacific until strengthened Allied forces reestablish decisive dominance. We need not accept their view, but it is well to understand that most military experts concede the Philippines little chance of indefinitely resisting.

In one week Germany has aligned the entire free world against the Axis. President Roosevelt rightly warned of a hard war and a long one but in accepting war with the Axis, Americans are now at peace with themselves. The rest will be added unto us.

The Country Speaks: Ohio

Worn-Out Water ..... *By Omar Ranney*

Ohio is out to fill up the old rain barrel.

It has been letting too many raindrops get away. Their tendency, more and more every year, has been to go running off in rivers and streams so rapidly that they get outside the State's boundaries without doing the Buckeye country much good.

Of course it wasn't always that way. More of the raindrops that fell on Ohio used to stay around awhile. They soaked down into the ground because there were a lot of roots to hold them back. That was when Ohio was 90 per cent forest, before the pioneers came with their axes to clear farmlands and cut trees for fence rows, wagons, barns, boats, tan bark, railroad ties, telegraph poles, houses and the countless other wood uses in the development of the Middle West. As a consequence the State is now only 17 per cent forest, and the rainwater soaking-in process has been seriously disrupted.

The State's "rain barrel"—its underground water supply—has been reaching a lower level every every year. In the last 20 years it has fallen an average of a foot a year. In some parts of the State it has fallen as much as 90 feet. Indeed, many Ohioans are finding to their surprise that water isn't just something that comes out of a faucet; it is a resource that is very apt to get away, no matter how much rain the State may have.

Calls for More Water

As a matter of fact, Ohio has plenty of water, if it could only hold on to it. The average annual rainfall is 38 inches, or 110,000,000,000 tons. But an estimated 37 per cent runs off.

These runaway raindrops are causing Ohio particular trouble right now because of the national emergency. The State's heavily concentrated defense industries are calling for more water, vast quantities of it. Steel mills and airplane factories and munitions plants need millions of gallons a day.

The Youngstown area is one of the heaviest water users. Eight hundred and eighty million gallons daily go to its industries, and it could use several times that much. It could have produced more steel this year, if more water had been available. The Mill Creek Valley near Cincinnati is another section where the water shortage in Ohio is acute.

Used Over and Over

Ordinarily you don't think of water becoming worn out, but that is what happens to water in some Ohio plants that are especially hard pressed for their supply. They use it over and over again. Water in the Mahoning River is used so many times its temperature goes up to a point where it no longer is suitable for the steel mills, which require cool water. The supply below ground, then, becomes more and more important. Its depletion has seriously affected 35 of the larger cities in the State, as well as many small industrial towns.

Coaxing more raindorps down into the ground consequently has become an important undertaking in Ohio. How does a state go about getting rainwater to stay put? Through reforestation, contour farming, strip planting, and other measures that come under the heading of water conservation.

Another procedure is the artificial recharging of underground water supplies, accomplished in some cases by running stream water into wells in limestone terrains. More knowledge about preglacial streams that flow underground, through buried valleys, also is important. These are matters now under study by a newly-appointed Ohio Water Supply Board and an Advisory Committee.

If Ohio can just get one twentieth of its runaway rainwater to soak underground, down into the "rain barrel," its problem is solved.

To Change the Subject:

Consider the Apple ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

The man who heads the nation's biggest school—the United States extension service—is an old-fashioned person. He believes in eating apples. He thinks it's right to eat apples.

M. L. Wilson, the extension service chief, gave his views to reporters in a sociable press conference the other day. He had been talking on weighty economic matters when the subject switched to apples. He warmed to the topic.

Every farmer should have a nice orchard, he said. He should plant it so as to have a succession of apples from the early snows and strawberries to the late ripening varieties. Work? Takes too much time to prune and spray? Nonsense. M. L. Wilson may direct the greatest agency for teaching farmers modern scientific methods, but when it comes to apples he just doesn't bother about the latest methods of the laboratory.

Just plant the trees and let them grow, he advises farmers. Don't bother too much about pruning and spraying. This isn't commercial apple growing he's talking about, but raising apples for the farm family, for the barefoot boys and girls who wander through the deep grass of the orchard summer vacation time and find juicy apples lying there waiting for them.

His own children don't eat enough apples, confided Mr. Wilson. It's the city influence. He himself manages to keep up his old farm habits of munching apples because an Italian fruit vendor, knowing his penchant for the fruit, meets him at the door of his Washington office as he leaves and tempts him commendably. But that isn't like getting them direct from the tree.

Now it was different when M. L. Wilson was a boy. The youngsters started the apple season early, when if you looked hard you could find on the ground some windfalls into which the codling moth had burrowed. These ripened just a wee bit earlier than the others. If you were a hardy boy, you ate them even if they were still a little on the green side. Your mother disapproved, of course, but it was boy custom to start the apple season early.

Then as autumn approached the finer varieties ripened, the Grimes Golden, the Jonathans, the Rambeaux. You just ate all you wished, and nobody even noticed it. Father stored away apples in the cellar, and way up to spring plowing time you could still find some good ones in the barrel.

That's the kind of apple program Mr. Wilson would like to see on every farm today. When someone asked him if apples were important in the diet, Mr. Wilson said he wasn't sure, but thought that future research would probably prove that they are. But anyway, he believes in eating apples.

He praised the National Grange, the farmer's fraternity, for its apple policy. At national conventions, it is the custom for the hosts to supply delegates with bright red apples at each session. Delegates sit at tables, and it is a common sight to see a delegate, in the midst of tense debate, take out his pocket knife, cut himself a segment of an apple, and eat it calmly. Nothing could be better calculated to ease tension and establish an atmosphere of friendliness.

Mr. Wilson said this is one of the things he likes about the Grange. An organization that takes time to eat apples must be wholesome and sound. He just wishes more people would follow the Grange example.

Free School Food for All Who Will Be Fed

67,000 Schools Aided By Free Lunch Plan

By the Associated Press

Washington

More than 5,000,000 school children in 67,000 rural and urban schools will eat free lunches this winter.

This estimate was made recently by the Department of Agriculture, which is directing the school lunch program. The Department said the retail value of the foods would exceed $4,000,000 monthly.

Dairy products, eggs, cereals, fruits, vegetables, meats, and fish will be purchased by the Surplus Marketing Administration and distributed to state welfare agencies to supplement other foods used in the lunches.

By William R. Frye

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the grim premise that 9,000,000 boys and girls in American public schools are today going hungry to their classes, a generous Uncle Sam is unlocking farm storehouses and feeding all who will be fed.

Using produce purchased to stabilize agricultural prices, the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration is giving free hot lunches every day to 4,700,000 boys and girls in 67,000 public schools of 47 states of the Union.

Out in the tiny crossroad towns of western Nevada a cowboy parks his round-up cook wagon alongside the one-room schoolhouse, and an Indian woman prepares Federal food into steaming hot dishes. Perhaps a dozen pupils are fed.

In the vortex of New York City 56 modern, heated trucks go 1,500 miles a day with food for 117,500 children — a supply which incidentally includes 12,000 loaves of bread, 3,000 gallons of soup, and over a ton of butter.

Must Be Distributed

It is as diverse as that, the undertaking S. M. A. termed, apparently in a moment of happy-go-lucky abandon, its "never empty tummy" program for America's little children.

But broad as it is—and it is no easy task to feed 4,700,000 mouths every day—it leaves 4,000,000 others unfed, and for this the responsibility, says S. M. A., must rest on local school authorities. The food is available; all they need do is provide for its distribution.

If Parent-Teacher Associations realized how many children, even in the most prosperous schools, actually come to class handicapped by hunger, they would help the Government feed them, Washington declares.

S. M. A. says it knows of authenticated cases in which sharecroppers' children trudged to school day after day carrying empty lunch pails so no one would know they didn't have anything to eat. When the other children sat down to lunch they went off by themselves and pretended to eat from the barren pails.

In communities where the "other half" would never dream it could be true, the Government has reported boys and girls eating biscuits and lard for lunch.

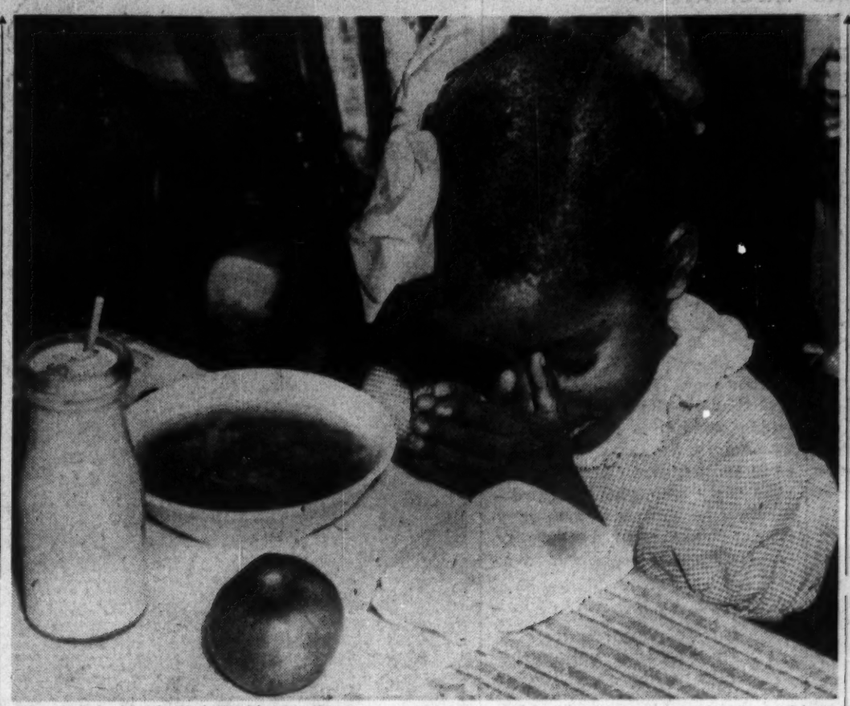
Failures in school subjects, disturbing classroom behavior, and worse have followed in the wake of poverty and hunger, while good, rich, hot food, eaten eagerly by happy youngsters, has solved many a knotty problem, S. M. A. points out.

Invitations Awaited

Washington never steps in, however, until invited, and then only when the community itself is ready to take over complete control of the lunch program. This is the New Deal's protection from those who say it is trespassing on local rights and "softening" the country through excessive paternalism.

In every instance, local P. T. A.'s or community clubs provide the initiative and direction. They set up kitchens, furnish rooms, buy chinaware, and organize ticket schemes for fair distribution. The WPA is willing to provide personnel for cooking and other chores, if asked. Uncle Sam contributes the food.

The free lunch programs then work very simply. Perhaps a school cafeteria is already in operation, serving food at low prices—low enough for most, but not for all. Food supplied by the Government in specified quantities is added to the rest, cooked, and served over the counter.



Pictures by Federal Surplus Marketing Administration

Thank You

School Lunch Meets Favor—With This Reception Committee of One

Need Any More Be Said

Pay When Able

In return for its gift of provisions, the Government asks only two things: that those pupils who can pay, do so—so only the needy get Government food; and that those who do not pay, be not segregated from the rest. No child, says Uncle Sam, should be humiliated by having his pals know he gets his lunches free.

In practice, this is usually done by arranging for private distribution of meal "tickets." All children obtain lunches by presenting them at the counter. Those who can pay for the "tickets" are charged the usual rates, and the rest receive them free.

Sometimes the reaction of the youngsters is an eye-opener, S. M. A. relates. In communities where free lunches have been introduced for the first time, they have found boys would "rush" the counters and carry away twice as much as they could eat. They would hoard it between their knees and under the chair, gobbling it quickly and trying to stuff away some more—apparently unable to believe there really could be food enough for everyone.

Occasionally the mothers bring interesting tales to school. "My children would never eat soup before. What have you done for them?" or "May I have some of your receipts? My Jim is asking me to make things I never heard of!"

Even 'Eat Spinach'

One mother, particularly puzzled, wanted to know how the school induced her children to eat salads, beets, and "even spinach." The S. M. A. relates that after a bit of investigation she was enrolled in a WPA cooking class, where she found out.

The idea of a Government feeding the hungry on a large scale is not new, nor as revolutionary as it may seem at first glance. As early as 1790, school children were being fed at soup kitchens in Munich, and since 1906, Britain has had a Provision of Meals Act for the benefit of elementary school children.

In the United States the idea dates from the early 1930's, when it was introduced as a WPA labor project. Later, in 1935, the program was turned over to the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, the agency established to purchase farm produce in an effort to increase demand in slack periods and thus maintain price levels. The Surplus Marketing Administration undertook the task of distribution. Food which might otherwise be destroyed—or plowed under— now goes to feed hungry children.

Ways in which some small communities have sacrificed to help feed their youngsters tell a story of old-fashioned American initiative and ingenuity.

Aided by 'Farm Party'

A small town in Arkansas set out to assure all its 550 schoolboys and girls girls one good, hearty meal a day. They had no trouble getting a promise of food from S. M. A. But they needed money for kitchen equipment and other supplies.

No local government funds were forthcoming. So the people arranged a "farm party" and persuaded a farm machinery manufacturer to donate a plow for a prize. This drew folks from many counties, and the P. T. A. was able to sell 1,048 meals from privately donated food, making a profit of $225. Sale of advertising space on the stage curtain brought in another $155.

This was encouraging—but not enough. During the summer months, the school planted a garden, and enlisted the men of the town to hoe and weed it. When harvest time came, the mothers set to work in their kitchens and canned the crops, putting up more than 6,000 cans. Sale of these brought more money, some of which they invested in a bull which they fattened and then converted into 58 cans of steak, 37 cans of roast, and 73 cans of stew meat. Some of this they sold, some they kept to eat.

That fall the children had their free lunches, and they must have tasted mighty good.

NEWS ITEM- CHICAGO- THE NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL HAS LAUNCHED A DRIVE FOR MOTORISTS TO "GIVE COURTESY FOR CHRISTMAS." (WHY LIMIT IT TO MOTORISTS AND CHRISTMAS ?)
GOOD MORNING
SHE'S SO TIGHT LIPPED SHE DRINKS HER ICE WATER THROUGH A STRAW
A LITTLE MORE COURTESY GIVEN AROUND THE OFFICE WOULD HELP
I WOULDN'T WANT TO INTERRUPT ANY PRIVATE CONVERSATION, BUT I'VE BEEN STANDING HERE TEN MINUTES. WAITING FOR SOME SERVICE— I WANT TO BUY SOMETHING
STORE CLERKS -AND SHOPPERS-COULD MAKE THE SEASON PLEASANTER BY EXCHANGING COURTESIES
HELLO JOHN— DON'T BOTHER TO GET UP AND HELP ME WITH THESE PACKAGES, WILL YOU?
JUST DROP THEM ANYWHERE -CAN'T YOU SEE I'M BUSY READING?
HOW ABOUT SHOWING MORE COURTESY AROUND THE HOUSE
NOW JUST WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE ?
AND A LOT OF OFFICERS COULD GIVE THE TAXPAYERS SOME COURTESY

By a Staff Artist

For Children

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston,
Monday, December 15, 1941

A Monday Page

Christmas Treasures

"Now postmen pass in threes and fours
Like bent, blue-coated Santa Claus.
Now people hurry to and fro
With little boys and girls in tow,
And not a child but keeps some trace
Of Christmas secrets in his face."

From "Christmas Time" by Rachel Field. The Macmillan Company

Book Reviews

Rachel Field's "Christmas Time," a book small enough to stow away in a Christmas stocking, will carry holiday spirit to boys and girls with its verses gay, and reverent, too, and pictures to match. Published by The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

A New England country Christmas is lovingly described and pictured by Tasha Tudor in "Snow Before Christmas." Seth and Besthany and Muffin lived in an old house. On winter evenings they roasted apples and their granny told them stories. When Christmas came all the cousins came too and the house fairly shook with sound. Read about the great preparations for the feast, about the tree and presents and everything! The 20 water color illustrations for this winter tale of long ago are quaint and very lovely. This book is published by Oxford University Press, London and New York. $1.

Once on a Time in America

Boston in the days of Ben Franklin is the scene of Mabel Leigh Hunt's "John of Pudding Lane," which introduces the Fleet family, especially John, a real grandson of the real Mother Goose, who lived over Fleet's printing shop in old Boston. Clotide Embree Funk has made fitting pictures for this story that makes the legend of our American Mother Goose, real and vivid to boys and girls of today. This book is published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York. $1.75.

An imaginative story, with Salem of witchcraft days as a background, unfolds the fanciful tale of Nathaniel Endicott, who met a pretty witch on a broomstick as he started across an empty field on Christmas Eve of the year 1785. Before that night was over he had strange adventures. Read about them in "Nathaniel's Witch" by Katharine Gibson, that delightful story-teller, author of "Cinders" and "The Oak Tree House." Vera Bock illustrates this bit of New England folklore with appropriate drawings. Published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York and Toronto. $2.

Born on the Fourth of July, while the townspeople of Lawrenceville were celebrating the 50th birthday of America, Stephen Collins Foster was welcomed into a homey, music-loving family, "Stephen Foster and His Little Dog Tray," by Opal Wheeler, with illustrations by Mary Greenwalt, paints the happy childhood and rich background of the lad who grew up with music in his heart, who loved people, who treated all with whom he came in contact with warmth and true friendliness.

Read how Stephy grew up to be a great song writer, giving us those beautiful songs of home that we love to sing—the folk songs of the people of America. Some of the negro songs that Stephen Foster loved, together with words and music for 13 of his own songs, are included in this musical biography published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

Picture Books

The most delightful picture book and one of the most distinguished books of the year is the thoroughly Bostonian—"Make Way For Ducklings," by Robert McCloskey. Creative, original, and entertaining are the artist-author's story and pictures for this very beautifully designed book, large enough for the double-spread lithograph drawings in soft brown, picturing Mr. and Mrs. Mallard, the Boston Public Garden, the swan boats, Charles Street, and numerous other things, even members of the Boston police department as they help Mrs. Mallard and her ducklings safely through traffic. We cannot tell you the story, you must get the book, but we must tell you not to miss this charming and altogether lovely book. We say it's for the youngest, but we know they will have to share it with all the grown-ups. This book is published by The Viking Press, New York. $2.

"Nothing At All" by Wanda Gág tells in story and pictures a remarkable tale of three little orphan dogs. They were brothers and they lived in three kennels which stood in a row. One dog was Pointy, the dog with pointed ears; another was Curly, the dog with curly ears, and the third—whether he had round ears or no ears, nobody knew because no one could see him—he was invisible,

> "He was not very tall
> Nor yet very small;
> He looked like nothing
> Like nothing at all."

and that was his name—Nothing-at-all. One day his brothers were all taken away and Nothing-at-all was very lonely. What happened after that is very surprising and makes a good story. Published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $1.50.

"Peggy and the Pup," by Helen Sewell, is a jolly picture-story book about a little girl who liked to dress up and pretend she was someone else. Her dog, Molly, and she had good times together, making believe they were all sorts of people. You will like to read about them, and there's a surprise at the very end. Published by Oxford University Press, New York. $1.25.

Bible Books

To the very young child Grace Allen Hogarth's "A Bible A B C" introduces people and happenings in the Bible with simple sentences and bright pictures from "A is for Ark . . . to Z is for Zaccheus. . . ." This book is published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York: Protestant edition, $1.00.

"A Little Book of Prayers" by Emilie Fendall Johnson contains brief, child-like, prayerful verses, easy enough to remember, for special occasions and seasons and for the days of the week. A Bible text heads each page and some of "the most beautiful prayers in the world" from the King James Version are included.

Florence Bethune Sloan

on into the Public Garden.

"Can we play with them?"

Upper: left, from "Loopy," by Hardy Gramatky (Putnam); right, from "Make Way For Ducklings," by Robert McCloskey (Viking). Center, from "Nothing At All," by Wanda Gág (Coward-McCann). Lower: left, drawn by Helen Sewell for "Tag-Along Tooloo," by Frances Clarke Sayers (Viking); right, from "An American A. B. C." by Maud and Miska Petersham (The Macmillan Company).

Prizes for Five

By Peter White

Merry Christmas to all the boys and girls who have written for the Contest this year. We hope you will all have jolly holidays and will find time to write for the Contest again.

So many good papers came in last month that we are awarding five prizes. The two younger prize winners are Kenneth Gillis, four, of Webster, North Carolina; and Alfred Everest, six, of St. Johnsville, New York.

A prize goes also to John Rudolph Moritz, seven, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, for a nice letter printed entirely by himself.

The older prize winners are Margaret Easterbrook, eleven, of Stockport, England; and Marlene Hinds, ten, of Beverly Hills California.

We have not space to print their letters today, but we hope to publish them very soon.

We have not space to tell you about the books these children have won, either, but they are all being mailed out to them today.

Chipmunk's Winter House

Winter Sleepers—9

By Else Bostelmann

Illustrated by the Author

Little fluffy Chipmunk sat on his haunches in dry grass, nibbling an acorn.

A strong wind blew the white stripes of his coat crooked.

Puff, the corn was blown out of his paws.

"Thank you, Fluff," said a little American brownish Harvest-Mouse, snatching away the corn.

"That's my corn," Fluff screamed.

"It's my corn now," explained the Harvest-Mouse.

With that he scampered—quicker than Fluff could think—up to a deserted nest, securely fastened between high stakes of dry reeds, which had been close neighbors to a wheat field.

At that happy time of the past, when the grain had been in full growth, the Harvest-Mouse and his family had spent a glorious summer in that wind-rocked cradlehouse. All the sunshine had been theirs, all the grains and seeds they wanted. Now, all had gone to look for more sheltered winter quarters, safe burrows or the like. But the cradlehouse still hung there.

One more nut for his storeroom.

Fluff could not follow up his corn and its raider. That lodging place was too shaky for him.

"What a fuzz," little Fluff thought. "He calls that a house! But mine, oh, that is a house!"

He had just finished it. What a job it had been. Instead of having his cheek-pouches full of good nuts, nuts to eat and nuts to store, he had to fill these pouches with all the loose earth which came off, while digging his burrow. He could not simply scratch away the earth; no, he had to carry it away in his pouches, far away, so that the weasel would not smell the freshly dug-up ground. And then he just dug—and dug. And when he had dug long enough, he had dug a long tunnel, just round enough for little Fluff to squeeze through. Dry grass lined his nest.

But behind that nest was Fluff's heart's delight; the storeroom! Acorns and seeds, and berries and corn, not to speak of the nuts! It was filled.

The days had grown short. It was foggy. There was no sound.

"Chuck—chuck—chuck—good-night until next spring," Fluff called out into the woods.

Loose leaves and dry earth closed quickly Fluff's front door after he had entered his house. The back door, too, was barred against intruders.

The forest was stiller than ever.

(Watch for the winter story of the raccoon on the page For Children next Monday.)

Further Strange Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Four

I have no doubt that some of you have heard that there are volcanoes on the moon. Well, it is perfectly true; there are; several. They are all extinct, that is to say, there is no fire or smoke coming out of the top of them as there must once have been. There is a strong draught of air coming up the crater—that is, the great hole in the center—but this air is quite cold, and the inside of them is cold too. You can climb down into the volcanoes that are not too steep. At the bottom of all of them, the Moon-man said, you would find—now what do you think?—why, mushrooms, of course.

Hari was very anxious to go down one of these craters, and the Moon-man had promised to take him and Bolo down some day. Bolo wasn't quite so keen, but was determined to go if Hari went. He didn't like being left out of things. But, after all, who does?

"It's quite safe, anyway," said the Moon-man. "If you fall, you fall onto the mushrooms, and they're very springy, so you don't hurt yourself."

One day, when Hari and Bolo had been on the moon for about a week, a very exciting thing happened. Diana had invited some of her friends to meet the visitors from the earth, and the party was to be held out in the garden. Hari was out there with her a little while before the time when the guests were due to arrive, and Bolo had just come out onto the terrace when, quite suddenly, there was a strange, rushing sound.

"The whirlwind! The whirlwind!" cried Diana; "throw yourself down."

She flung herself onto the ground, and Hari did the same, though he did not quite know what was happening. A great wind came tearing and roaring by. It shook the fruit from the trees and beat down the shrubs and the tall flowers. This wind, as Hari and Bolo learnt afterwards, blew once or twice a year on the moon. Nobody knew when it would come, not even the Moon-man, but everyone knew about it and was prepared for it, and the moon-folk all flung themselves onto the ground as soon as they heard it coming and so escaped all harm. But no one had remembered to warn Hari and Bolo. It lasted only a moment or two, and as soon as it had passed over Diana rose to her feet and was followed by Hari. Hari's first thought was of Bolo.

"Bolo, Bolo," he called, but there was no answer. He had disappeared, and was nowhere to be seen. It looked very much as though he had been blown away. The Moon-man now came hurrying along to see that they were all right.

"Don't worry," he said kindly, when he saw Hari's anxious face. "Nothing serious will have happened to him, you'll see. He's probably been blown quite a little way. We shall soon find him. We'll all go out to look for him. I'll send out a dozen cars at once. Hari did his best, but it is, you must acknowledge, rather difficult not to feel a little anxious when your best friend has just been carried off by a whirlwind, and up in the moon, too!

(To be continued next Monday)

New Friends in BOOKS

Wonderful new books for children have been published this year, introducing a fine new circle of friends to your youngsters. Dealers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor have these new books, as well as many of those you loved as a child.

Current Art Exhibitions in Boston—'The Messiah' at Symphony Hall

Van Dyck Tercentenary Observed at Art Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

In the Print Division of the Museum of Fine Arts a tercentenary exhibition of the prints by the great Flemish master, Anthony van Dyke (1599-1641), is to be on display through the month. All of the 21 original etchings are shown. Some are very rare first states.

The etchings are for the most part portraits, a special subject matter which the name of Van Dyke connotes. In certain respects this virtuoso made the pattern for flattering portrayal which has never been abandoned, and never equaled. Van Dyke had already achieved fame as a painter at 18, and by the time he reached 21 he was one of Rubens' most prized collaborators. He visited the European capitals where he was cordially received and commissions were showered upon him. He was invited to be court painter by Charles I.

What is important to observe in the portraits by Van Dyke is that he fulfilled his responsibilities to make a correct likeness; he permitted no slackening on essentials. For all the softening amenities, the person is there, firmly characterized. Van Dyke concentrated on the head only, avoiding elaborations of composition. He did not aim to promote an appropriate atmosphere or to dwell upon costume or accessories; he concentrated on the head and face. Those small likenesses are as commanding as they are handsome.

The exhibition contains a number of plates made for the publication, "Iconography." Heads etched by Van Dyke were "completed" by engravers who drew in the remainder of the figure and details of costume. There is of course a marked difference between the workmanship of Van Dyke and that of the engravers.

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At Gardner Museum

The Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum is initiating a new practice for the benefit of students of art. Each month a picture will be brought down from its allotted place on the wall of the Museum. It will be set upon an easel where students and other visitors will have an opportunity to become better acquainted with it at closer view. The special exhibit will be entitled "The Picture of the Month."

The first exhibit on the easel is Anthony van Dyck's "A Lady with a Rose." She is believed to have been the Spanish Duchess of Osuna. It is especially appropriate that a Van Dyck be exhibited for the Flemish master's tercentenary is now being commemorated, and at the Boston Museum his etchings are being shown to mark the event. The portrait is a magnificent example of Van Dyck's gracious portrayal. The Duchess is a grand lady, sensitive in facial feature, self-assured, elegant. Van Dyck seemed to know just how to characterize his patrons, who probably knew that they did not measure up to his flattering depiction.

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Window at Connick's

At the Studio of Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Place, there will be on view Tuesday a stained glass window which is to be installed in the Chapel of the Perkins Institute and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Watertown. The window is a memorial to Francis Henry Appleton and Fanny Tappan Appleton.

The panels of glass are most notable for a powerful restraint which is expressed not only in the pattern of color, but in the distribution of design elements. To compensate for the bright light to which the window is exposed on the outside, the glassmen have dispensed the colors with spare distribution, subduing the intensities, and permitting occasional outbursts. The figure of Jesus holds the central position and the garments of pearly white, ruby, and flecks of gold provide a vivid, dramatic configuration enhanced by a background of cool and muted tonalities. The background consists of a closely webbed design of conventional vine forms developed from a variety of modulated blues and greens. Intermittently distributed with due subordination are small descriptive medallions. The panels are framed with a strong blue border, and surmounted by a handsome and dignified pattern of tracery.

Students will be interested in the amount of black used to hold the colors in control, for it seems that the glassmen must work skillfully to prevent the colors from being too assertive. In stained glass as in music, the rests and diminuendos count for a great deal, preparing the way and establishing the foil for the rich crescendos. This window in the Connick workshop has its moments of vigorous address, prepared with the shrewdness and understanding of an impresario. In stained glass as in literature and music strength lies in discipline and reserve, and vigor manifests itself in knowing just when to break forth with a maximum expenditure of means.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Etching by Anthony van Dyck
Portrait of Lucas Vorsterman, now on exhibition.

Painting by Van Dyck
"The Lady With a Rose," chosen as "picture of the month" at Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum.

A Play About the Carlyles

The domestic life of the Carlyles is the theme of "Footnote on Fame," a new play by Dudley Hunt Cloud of the English department at Harvard, which was presented by the Erskine School at the Peabody Playhouse Friday and Saturday evenings.

The subject lends itself to dramatic treatment, and Mr. Cloud's handling of it shows a promising talent. Jane Carlyle is the central figure, and her momentary temptation to leave her difficult husband for a more sympathetic partner, the immediate subject. This crisis is set against a vivid picture of the unrestful Carlyles and of their group, with special attention to the disordered Hunt household. Indeed the background is more interesting than the domestic crisis.

Interest is centered throughout on Jane, the spirited, sharp-tongued, rebellious wife of a humorless, egocentric genius who treats her as a chattel. Carlyle is well drawn, too, with his intellectual absorption, his indifference to everything but his work and those he thinks may help promote it, his unmannerly behavior. But it is Jane who keeps things going, not only for her husband but for the charming, impractical Hunts, the wife of the policeman on the beat, the charwoman.

The author has been less successful in portraying the characters of John Stuart Mill, and of a Dugald Graham, presented as an old admirer of Jane who almost persuades her to go away with him. But she does not love him and she abandons the idea when she comes home to learn of the accidental burning of the manuscript of the first volume of "The French Revolution."

The dialogue has many good lines, and there are some amusing situations. There is also a good deal of conversation that does not advance the plot. The best act dramatically is the second, in which the conflicting characteristics of the various personages are brought into sharp focus. The last act, containing the love scene between Jane and Graham and her decision to remain with Carlyle, is weak. Jane and Graham had made the appointment only two days before. Yet he begins the interview with the announcement that he has come to say good-by—a well-worn device, particularly unsatisfactory when it comes so suddenly. Unpersuasive, too, is the equally sudden and unprepared tenderness of Carlyle which helps to make Jane decide to remain with him. Up to this point, he has never shown the slightest consideration for her.

These faults probably can be corrected. Certainly there can be deletions. One speech in particular needs to be dropped: after Jane has been for five minutes telling Graham how miserable she is, he asks, "Are you unhappy, Jane?" This recalls Mélisande, dragged around the floor by her hair, remarking, "I am not happy."

The production had much to commend it. The direction of Phyllis Stohl and Otto Ashermann was well conceived, and effective within the limitations of the material. The outstanding performance was that of Marjorie Robb as Jane, not only a charming but a penetrating characterization. Jervis McMechan was a telling Carlyle, Earl Montgomery an attractive Hunt, and George Richardson an amusing Russian. L. A. S.

On the Stage

"Portrait of a Lady," the new comedy by Alexander King and Chester Erskin, will make its debut in Boston on Dec. 27 instead of Dec. 29, according to the New York Times, and will stay here until Jan. 10. That will leave three openings scheduled for Dec. 29: "Porgy and Bess," "Dansation," and "My Sister Eileen."

Recent additions to the cast of "Portrait of a Lady" include Lloyd Gaugh, Morgan Farley, Harold Waldrige, Eloise Sheldon, Marjorie Bell, Mary Sargent, Jean Mann, and Lyle Bettger.

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The Playwright's Company in view of the present world situation has decided to end the tour of "There Shall Be No Night," Robert E. Sherwood's play, in which Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne play the leading roles. The company which opened in Boston nearly two years ago, was scheduled for a return engagement here and had been expected to appear again in New York. The decision to withdraw the play was made at the suggestion of Mr. Sherwood, who is a member of the Playwrights' Company.

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"The Lady Comes Across," George Hale's musical show, opened Thursday night in New Haven. The cast is headed by Jessie Matthews, Mischa Auer, and Joe E. Lewis.

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"Jason" has been chosen as the title for Samson Raphaelson's new play, which George Abbott is producing. The play is expected to open in Baltimore in mid-January.

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A revival of Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" is planned by Luther Greene with Katina Paxinou, Greek actress, heading the cast.

Opening Set Back

Opening of the new musical, "The Lady Comes Across," at the Shubert, has been postponed from tomorrow to Wednesday evening. The first matinee will be given Thursday.

Annual Performance Given By Handel and Haydn Society

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Doubtless it was a community pervaded with high religious sentiment for which Handel composed "The Messiah" 200 years ago. No doubt it is such a community, too, wherever located, to which it appeals today. Or, if we do not care to localize the matter, it was a period warmed by religious enthusiasm in which a work of the sort could come into existence, and it must likewise be a period of the sort in which it can hold present favor. At any rate, the oratorio, written for performance in Dublin so long ago, came in for its one hundred seventy fourth presentation, as a work in the repertory of the Handel and Hayden Society, Thompson Stone, conductor, in Symphony Hall last night. Few masterpieces of any type, perhaps, ever got designated by a title carrying a greater wealth of connotation—not so definite a word as to seem presumptuous, and yet plain enough to carry the exact idea.

More remarkable than anything else, "The Messiah" may be called the sole example of its form that exists. Bach designed "Passions," he and Mozart and Beethoven and Brahms put together "Masses." But Handel conceived and executed practically the only oratorio. Other things that go by the name of oratorio are really descriptive or dramatic cantatas. Even Handel's other enterprises that carry the word 'oratorio" on their title page are merely exercises that prepare the way for the pages of "The Messiah" or that repeat the mechanism of its recitatives and arias almost in the manner of variations.

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Symphonies, since their invention, have been coming off the desks of composers in steady quantity. Possibly just now they are put out at the rate of one a month, or one a week. But we may fairly say that Handel's achievement of away back in the mid-eighteenth century has never been matched nor repeated; at best, merely echoed.

Now it really ought to be taken for granted that any singing of music so long in practice ought to be just about perfect; but alas, decades upon decades of study leave "The Messiah" a problem and a challenge still. The piece itself always comes through gloriously, but the interpretation is rarely an all-round triumph. As for the Handel and Haydn voices, probably they have never shown hitherto so good a balance as they show today. Every division has its proper quality and its right power. The sopranos are light in tone and flexible in execution; the contraltos join in with depth and richness; the tenors are clear and bright, without "whiteness"; the basses are sure on their note and keep the harmonic foundation constantly secure.

Regarding the conductor, he could handle certain situations with more finesse and elegance, but he might not, even so, be half so thrilling as under his present methods. After all, the thing to do with "The Messiah" is to make the text impressive, and Dr. Stone does that without fail. If he were to bother to fancify certain of the musical phrases, he might give the idea of leading a highly disciplined vocal class rather than a group of people reciting together great passages of English speech.

Dr. Stone, however, is not without special devices for gaining effect. His opening the second division of last night's meeting with his singers seated and his calling them to stand up for the next chorus was a decided idea—a contrast of mediation and assertion. There was a certain difference, too, between his directing with a stick and without—a contrast, again, of precision and freedom.

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Soloists, in the nature of the listening temperament, are expected to surpass any performers ever heard in the same parts before; and of course they seldom do, inasmuch as we have our minds made up beforehand as to who was the most wonderful soprano, contralto, tenor, or bass that we ever knew in this aria or that. Then, we may have a record at home of "He Shall Feed His Flock," or some other passage, and we would like to have some alto equal that if she can.

In this instance the quartet of artists in the solo parts were Lucia Graeser, Georgia Graves, Eugene Conley, and Frederic Jencks; and truth to say, they seemed, every one of them, a little slow in getting into the swing of the occasion. When part two of the concert got started, the tenor, Mr. Conley seemed to think something should be done about it; and certainly he struck into "Thy Rebuke" with style, and, for a somewhat insubstantial voice, with power. Strange, but noise is never required to move a musical audience. Then the bass, Mr. Jencks, appeared convinced that the situation should be mastered, and he perhaps did the most shining solo exploit of the evening with "Why Do the Nations So Furiously Rage Together?" There was a timeliness in the subject matter that helped him, but where would he have been if he had failed to take advantage of it?

The soprano, Mme. Graeser, and the contralto, Mme. Graves, kept their interpretations on a high Handelian level, though they may not have quite reached much that would be called majestic or unusually exalted. For a trifling matter, the orchestral passage, really a sort of interlude for strings and pipe, marked regularly on the programs as "Pastoral Symphony," sounded uncommonly well, whether because of the well-scored Handel and Haydn accompaniment or because of the good playing of the flutist.

Los Angeles Philharmonic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Unusual interest was manifested in the opening concert of the Philharmonic Orchestra's twenty-third season in the Auditorium on Nov. 20. John Barbirolli was the conductor, presenting a program that included Randall Thompson's Second Symphony in E minor; Elgar's Introduction for Quartet and String Orchestra, and Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto in D minor, with Vladimir Horowitz as soloist.

Despite an excellent performance, interest palled in the Elgar work, which holds little of deeper inspiration. The Thompson symphony, heard here previously, again made a fine impression. There are passages of unexcelled beauty in the Largo, and plenty of energy and sonority in the closing Allegro. One might read something of the intangible American spirit in the urge of the first movement; but on the whole, the work is free from gregraphic lines. Barbirolli had the symphony well in hand and achieved artistic results.

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Horowitz's performance was exciting. The demands of the concerto are chiefly technical, and these, the pianist easily surmounted. He was given an excellent accompaniment.

The second pair of concerts, Dec. 4 and 5, were without soloist. There were three local novelties, each of which made a deep impression. Barbirolli's understanding of the music of early England had stood him in good stead in his transcriptions from the "Fitzwilliam Virginal Book," which he calls "Elizabethan" Suite. It was delightfully performed. There were also fine moments in Delius' Orchestral Interlude, "The Walk to the Paradise Garden," from the opera, "A Village Romeo and Juliet." Ravel's Suites from the Ballet, "Daphnis et Chloe" were not exactly novel except that they were heard without pause for the first time. This brought a stronger feeling of continuity and made one more appreciative of the climax.

The latter part of the program was devoted to Franck's Symphony in D minor. Barbirolli conducted this heroic work with deep understanding, giving a performance comparable to the best heard in many years. The orchestra, which has several new players this season, has already achieved a homogeneity that augurs well for its artistic success. The principal new musician is Lauri Kennedy, solo cellist. There is excellent quality in all sections, especially in the strings.

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Werner Janssen's Symphony Orchestra attracted a capacity audience for its second concert in Wilshire-Ebell Theater on Nov. 27, performing largely work suitable to its size of 40 players. Three works were new to Los Angeles, Samuel Barber's Overture to "The School for Scandal," a delightful Haydn work for string quartet and orchestra, and a new version of Brahms' Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Handel. The Roth Quartet collaborated in the Haydn number and helped to make it one of outstanding merit. The Barber work is lively and entertaining and might be heard again with relish. Edmund Rubbra has evidently spent much labor on the Brahms Variations, and seems to have succeeded only in some. One still hears them pianistically. In any event, a generous pruning would bring improvement. Other numbers were Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Sibelius' "The Swan of Tuonela" and Tchaikovsky's March Slave. The group played with marked refinement of tone and precision, reflecting the conductor's pains for artistic results. The suggestion might be well made however, that over-long programs should not include numbers usually heard by major symphonies.

Hal D. Crain

Broadway is without a single opening this week.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition by members of the Bay State Artists' Guild. Through Dec. 27.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Lithographs by George W. Bellows. Through December.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Sketches and cartoons for stained glass by Charles J. Connick. Through Jan. 10.

Children's Art Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays). Sundays 2 to 5.

Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue — Paintings by Hope E. McCloskey. Through Dec. 19.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through Dec. 27.

Fine Arts Theater—Marine exhibit by Fred George Jennings. Through December.

Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Annual exhibition by members of the Boston Art Club. Walt Disney originals.

Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Exhibition of Audubon's Birds of America.

Institute of Modern Art, 219 Beacon Street—Exhibition of Modern Mexican painters. Through Dec. 26.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Drawings and cartoons by Mary Barbara Owen and Ruth Hadley. Through Dec. 26.

Symphony Hall—Pictures by Randall Davey. Through Dec. 26.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Pencil pictures by John Pratt Whitman. Through December.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Bolyston Street—Landscapes in oil and water color by Charles Curtis Allen. A. N. A. Through Jan. 3.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Flower paintings by Helen Alden Woodworth. Dec. 26. 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Rajput art of the 16th-18th centuries. French drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries: X-Ray Shadowgraphs. Through December. Indian and Central Asian paintings and sculpture. Through Dec. 21. Northern drawings and paintings. Through Dec. 17.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6. Closed Mondays. "Eighteenth Century American Arts," the M. and M. Karolik Collection (New Karolik Galleries). Etchings by Van Dyck (Print Department). Water colors by Winslow Homer, from John S. Ames and Museum collection (Water Color Galleries). Through December. Paintings by contemporary American Artists (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: John-Esther Gallery—Exhibition of work by Augustus Vincent Tack. Open to the public Monday through Friday, 9 to 5.

Milton: Milton Public Library—Paintings by Gretchen Cook. Through December.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of objects of ecclesiastical art.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Sculpture of the 13th-20th centuries; other exhibitions.

Winchester: Winchester Public Library—Etchings and dry points by Arthur W. Heintzelman and Alfred Hutty. Through December.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Public housing in the U. S. A.: contemporary American manufactured glass; sculpture by Doris Caesar; embroidered murals. Through December.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, Dec. 16

Concert by the Boston University Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Gladys de Almeida, soprano, soloist. Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, at 8:15.

Wednesday, Dec. 17

Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra, Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Gertrude Mekeley, soprano, and Harper MacKay, pianist. Assisted by the Conservatory Chorus. Jordan Hall, at 8:15.

Thursday, Dec. 18

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8.

Friday, Dec. 19

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Saturday, Dec. 20

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Sunday, Dec. 21

Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 3.

Christmas concert by the Bach Cantata Club. Mrs. Langdon Warner, conductor, assisted by the Madrigal Ensemble, Steuart Wilson, director, and the Edgar Curtis String Orchestra, Edgar Curtis, conductor. Fogg Museum, Cambridge, at 5.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Paine Hall, Harvard University—Faculty concert of the Longy School of Music. Walter Knight, flute; Wilder Schmaiz, oboe; Harry Kobialka, violin; Gerard Hafl, 'cello; Erwin Bodky, harpsichord and clavichord. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Concert by the Boy Choir of Christ Church, Cambridge. Christmas carol music. W. Judson Rand, Jr., conductor. Charles Walker, organist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza Hotel—Concert by the Chromatic Club. Zadel Skolovsky at the piano; Harry Cykman, violinist. 10:45 a. m.

Theater

Plymouth—"Letters to Lucerne," presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. By Fritz Rotter and Allen Vincent. With Grete Mosheim, Sonya Stokowski, Nancy Wiman, Faith Brook, Katherine Alexander, Phyllis Avery, Mary Barthelmess, and Beatrice de Neergaard. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 2, 5:50, 8:10.

Fenway—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Keep 'Em Flyin," Abbott and Costello. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari, John Sutton and Dan Dailey, Jr. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:20, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Kenmore—"Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:35, 5:25, 8:15. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Orpheum—"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Ruth Hussey, Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg and Buddy Rogers. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Metropolitan—"Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:15. Gene Krupa-Tony Martin Unit. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3, 6:35, 9:15.

Modern—"Sky Lark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton, Glenn Ford, Ann Miller. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show. 12:10, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay Square—"Skylark," Claudette Colbert, Ray Milland. 11:45 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Glamour Boy," Jack Cooper. 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Mickey Mouse," Ozzie Nelson-Leon Errol. "Travelogues on War Areas, Hawaii, Manila, Singapore; Our Gang Comedy, Sucker List.

State—"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young, Hedy Lamarr and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. "Sing for Your Supper," Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers, and Eve Arden. 1:50, 5:20, 8:45.

Telepix—"War With Japan" (4 complete newsreels). "Information Please." "Show Dogs." "Call of Canada." "Sucker List." "Oil Pipeline." "War's Strangest Sea Adventure." "Merrie Melody Cartoons." Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"City Limits." 9:35, 11:50 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50. "Mob Town." 10:40 a. m., 12:55, 3:10, 5:25, 7:45, 9:55.

Tremont—"Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 8:05. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and W. Pidgeon. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 6:15, 10:10.

Uptown—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3, 6:30, 9:50. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 1:35, 5, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Rochester. "Among the Living." A. Dekker. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Let 'Em Have It," Bruce Cabot and Richard Arlen. "I Cover the Waterfront," Claudette Colbert and Ben Lyon. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Swing It, Soldier," F. Langford and Ken Murray. "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and Jack Oakie. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Texas," William Holden and Claire Trevor. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.
Brookline Village: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Smiling Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2 and 8.
University: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "International Squadron," Ronald Regan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Tanks a Million." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Desperate Cargo." 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:31, 9:31. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman Square: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 3:25, 9:25. "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye, John Payne and Carmen Miranda. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesion: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Sminin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:52, 9:09. "Henry Aldrich for President." 1:35, 7:50.
Park: "King Kong," Fibber McGee and Molly. "This Way, Please," Betty Grable. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Bride Came C. O. D.," Bette Davis. "Wide Open Town." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Nothing But the Truth." Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:10, 9:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan. 1:54, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Swing It, Soldier," F. Langford and Ken Murray. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Flying Cadets," E. Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 2:30, 8:15. "Blondie in Society." Penny Singleton. 4, 9.

MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:40, 4:54, 8:05. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:07, 6:21, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Ed. Lowe. 1:55, 8. "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3, 9:05.
Orpheum: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Parachute Battalion." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "International Squadron," R. Reagan and O. Bradna. 3:15, 8:35. "Sing Another Chorus." 2:05, 7:15, 10.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Private Nurse," Jane Darwell and Brenda Joyce. "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope. 3:45, 8:20. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 2:25, 6:45, 9:55.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 3:15, 9. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Badlands of Dakota." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:30, 8:03. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 2:05, 6:33, 9:25.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. "International Squadron," J. Stephenson and R. Reagan. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Susan Hayward.

REVERE—Revere: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Tillie the Toiler," Kay Harris. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Red Head." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan and J. Oakie. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Cracked Nuts." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "This Woman Is Mine." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 2:09, 7:54. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 3:31, 9:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Angels with Broken Wings," Binnie Barnes. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "New March of Time." 2:15, and 7:45. Daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "This Woman is Mine," Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:30, 8:02. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Hughes. 2:15, 6:33, 9:31.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK
ABBOTT & COSTELLO
Keep 'em Flying
MARTHA RAYE • CAROL BRUCE
Plus 2nd. Feature
MOON OVER HER SHOULDER
LYNN BARI • JOHN SUTTON • DAN DAILEY JR.

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Nedy LAMARR • Robert YOUNG • Ruth HUSSEY
"H. M. PULHAM, ESQ."
Plus: "Sing for Your Supper"

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GARY COOPER
"SERGEANT YORK"
EXETER
NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
Eve.-Sat.-Sun. 44c, 35c, 25c, Aft. 30c. Tax Inc.
Barbara STANWYCK • Henry FONDA
Plus "NEW WINE"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—OPENS TOM'W NIGHT
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
GEORGE HALE Presents
JESSIE MATTHEWS in
"THE LADY COMES ACROSS"
A New Musical Comedy
MISCHA AUER • JOE E. LEWIS
including a distinguished cast of 100
Evgs. $3.30 to 55c; Wed.-Sat. Mat. $2.20 to 55c

PLYMOUTH • Last Week. Evgs. 8:30, Mat. Thurs.
DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
A New Play
Letters to LUCERNE
by FRITZ ROTTER & ALLEN VINCENT
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. Pop. Mat. Thurs. 55c-$1.65
Sat. Mat.: 55c-$2.20

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
LORETTA YOUNG
"THE MEN IN HER LIFE"
Produced and directed by Gregory Ratoff
A Columbia Picture
Gala Stage Revue — Symphony Orchestra
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40.

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walter, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35 Matinees THURS., SAT., DEC. 26

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50 plus tax
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CO. 5-5474
Evgs., except Mon., Mats., Wed., Sat. & Sun. 50c-$3 Seats for Every Performance Inc. Eves. at 8:40
SEATS NOW for 5 Gala Holiday Mats. on Dec. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 & Jan. 1, 2 & 4

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre."—Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE,

New Sites Considered for Rose Bowl and East-West Annual Football Contests

Games Blacked Out by Army Under Present Emergencies

BULLETIN

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Pensacola Naval Air Station command today canceled the scheduled appearance of its team in the Army-Navy Sugar Bowl service championship of the south game announced here for Jan. 3.

The Pensacola "Fliers," undefeated and untied in eight games, were to play the champion of the Third Army representing 13 states.

Meanwhile plans for other Sugar Bowl week of sports events, climaxed by the New Year's football game between Fordham and Missouri, were going forward on schedule.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 (AP)—The West's famous New Year's football classics—the Rose Bowl and the East-West games—hunted temporary new homes today as war refugees.

Military expediency demanded blackout of the games. The Army was firm. Sponsors agreed to co-operate fully and cancelled all local arrangements.

Then, as Pasadena and San Francisco saw dreams of thousands of tourist dollars fade, officials went to work to find other quarters for the orphaned sports spectacles.

Where the games might be taken was anybody's guess. Percy Locey, Director of Athletics at Oregon State College, the West's Rose Bowl representative, said he was "receptive to offers" of a place to hold the game, a feature of the annual Pasadena Tournament of Roses.

Many Offers

And he got them. Officials of Duke University, Oregon State's choice to represent the East, suggested that the game be played in Duke Stadium, at Durham, N. C., "with Rose Bowl sanction or otherwise." Chicago, New York, and Kansas City were mentioned as other possible sites.

There appeared to be plenty of takers for the East-West game, too. Atlanta, Chicago, Spokane, and Norman, Okla., home of the University of Oklahoma, all were reported to have been in touch with East-West representatives. A decision on the East-West encounter, an annual benefit for the Shriners' children's hospital here, was expected today.

Estimated Losses

The financial loss incurred could only be estimated. Based on last year's figure, Duke would have received about $100,000 from the tournament of Roses Association. Oregon State would have taken $57,000 and nine other Pacific Coast Conference members would have received $7,500 each. The Association, owner of the Rose Bowl, would have netted $71,000. The Association still owes $40,000 on the Bowl.

Sixty thousand tickets have been sold to the Rose Bowl game for approximately $264,000. The money will be refunded by individual check. Oregon State, which already has spent about $20,000 for promotion and other preliminary work, will foot the stamp bill.

No Provision

There was no one to say what division of revenue will be made should the game be played elsewhere.

Tickets to 90 per cent of the 60,000 seats in Kezar Stadium, site of the East-West game, have been sold. Purchasers will be reimbursed in full. A reserve fund built up over the 16 years the game has been played will assure the children's hospital against curtailment of service for lack of finances.

In Chicago, Andy Kerr of Colgate, coach of the eastern stars, said it was unlikely that the East-West game would be staged in Chicago's Soldier Field because of the normal January weather conditions.

South Is Best

"I feel the game should be played in the South, for climatic reasons," Kerr said. He said he had been in contact with East-West game officials, whom he said were advised of the availability of Soldier Field for the charity encounter.

Kerr announced that members of the East squad would meet in Chicago on Thursday and begin practices Friday at Northwestern University in Evanston.

Sports Around the Hub

Jimmy Foxx Gets Up to .300

From a local standpoint one of the most interesting figures on the official American League batting list, released this morning, was Jimmy Foxx's .300. Everybody knew that Ted Williams had crashed the select .400 circle with a commendable final-day rally, but it was generally believed that Double-X had again slumped under the so-called charmed .300 level. A majority of the unofficial averages, compiled by Hub newspapers, had him somewhat in the middle .290's.

Williams, whose climb to .344 in 1940 represented an increase of 17 percentage points over the previous year, showed a herculean gain of 62 points in 1941—from .344 to .406. He also won the home run crown with 37, another high for his three-year American League career. For the third-straight season he was well over 100 in runs battted in.

For the fourth successive year the Red Sox were on top of the team batting tabulation, although in 1940 they shared the lead with the Detroit Tigers. In second place were the Washington Senators, ahead of the Yankees, proving that there is much more to baseball than compiling a high hitting average.

* * *

Boston's seven-man squash racquets team, captained by J. Lindsay Ware, brought the Lockett Cup back to this city over the week end. Defeating the defending New York team and another from Philadelphia, the Hub champs climbed to the top for the first time in four years. The finals yesterday saw the Bostonians beat Philadelphia, 6-1, and New York, 5-2.

* * *

The Bruins had a rather tough night the first time the Canadiens visited the Boston Garden this winter. And it figures to be a similar story tomorrow evening, when the Montreal club makes its second call here. In succession the red shirts have defeated Toronto Maple Leafs and Brooklyn Americans twice, climbing out of the N. H. L. cellar.

* * *

A night of topnotch intercollegiate hockey is in prospect tomorrow at the Boston Arena. In one half of a doubleheader Boston College will oppose Northeastern, while the other half brings together a veteran Colby sextet and M. I. T. The Eagles should be slight favorites over the Huskies, but Colby probably will have little trouble getting past the Engineers.

* * *

Shorts . . . A change in Red Sox policy takes them against other American League teams in the Grapefruit League . . . Medford High's football eleven, beaten by Salem in a post-season contest, has decided not to take their educational trip South during the Christmas holidays . . . Bay State League teams came out of the Arena's interscholastic week-end sohedule with two victories and two ties in inter-league play . . . B. C. opens its track card tomorrow with Tufts at Medford. Capt. Larry Ballentine and Chappie Walker represent the Eagles on the track, while Al Morro, Angie Sisti and Frank Sposato will take care of the weights.

* * *

Back from a week-end tour of Yale and Princeton, the B. U. hockey team will practice at the Arena tomorrow morning as a warm-up for the first of two games with Harvard at The Skating Club of Boston rink Wednesday night . . . The Boys' Club of Boston has arranged a luncheon Thursday noon at the Copley-Plaza for the group of South American swimming champions making a good-will tour of the country. The Boys' Club will play hosts to the visitors while they are in this section . . . Joe Cronin was one of three A. L. players to get five for five last season—three singles, two doubles July 13 in a game with Cleveland.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York	12	5	1	25	90	62
Boston	11	3	2	24	84	49
Johnstown	10	5	3	23	76	62
Washington	8	8	2	18	74	79
Baltimore	7	9	1	15	74	77
River Vale	3	12	1	7	37	61
Atlantic City	3	12	0	6	48	93

Results Dec. 13

Washington 5, Boston 4.
New York 6, River Vale 2.
Baltimore 7, Atlantic City 2.

Results Dec. 14

Washington 2, Boston 2 (overtime).
New York 3, Johnstown 0.
Baltimore 5, River Vale 4.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Atlantic City at Washington; New York at Johnstown.
Wednesday: Johnstown at River Vale; New York at Baltimore.
Friday: River Vale at Atlantic City.
Saturday: Baltimore at River Vale; New York at Boston; Washington at Atlantic City.
Sunday: Washington at New York; River Vale at Boston; Johnstown at Baltimore.

Canadian Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press

Week-end Results
Quebec Senior

Ottawa 3, Montreal Canadiens 2.
Canadiens 4, Ottawa 2.
Montreal Royals 7, Cornwall 1.
Quebec, Montreal Pats 4 (overtime tie).

Cape Breton Hockey League

Glace Bay 8, North Sydney 2.

A. B. C. Senior

Calgary 9, Red Deer 2.
Lethbridge 6, Kimberley 1.

O. H. A. Junior A

Guelph 3, Toronto Marlboros 0.

Restaurants

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Puritan Confectionery Co.

Tea Room, Candies, Ices

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Puritan Ice Cream Stands

Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester

57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
897 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 N. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick Coffee Room
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette

BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Welcomed Into New Field

Wide World

Bobby Riggs (left) and Don Budge

Although the United States Lawn Tennis Association, over the week end, listed Bobby Riggs as the No. 1 amateur tennis player in the country, with Frank Kovacs No. 2, both players have signed contracts to play professional tennis with Don Budge and Fred Perry this winter.

Hockey Puck Sails Into Stands And—!!

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 15

The Chicago Black Hawks management took notice of possible effects of the war with the following sign posted in the Chicago Stadium at a National Hockey League game:

"Notice: Because of the increasing scarcity of rubber we would greatly appreciate our patrons returning any pucks which might be shot into the audience, in order that we may be sure of enough to finish the season."

Only one puck sailed into the stands in last night's game, but the retriever kept the souvenir.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Seattle, Wash.—James M. Phelan dismissed as head football coach at the University of Washington after 12-year tenure.

* * *

Wichita, Kan.—Board of Regents at the University of Wichita votes not to renew contract of Al Gebert, director of athletics and head football coach the past 11 years.

* * *

Hot Springs, Ark.—Cotton States Baseball League (Class C) disbands until conclusion of present war.

* * *

Chicago—Chicago Bears defeat Green Bay Packers, 33 to 14, for western title of national football league and right to meet New York Giants, eastern champions, next Sunday.

* * *

Washington — Senators send pitcher Ken Chase and Outfielder Johnny Welaj to Boston Red Sox for pitcher Jack Wilson and Outfielder Stan Spence.

* * *

Miami — Byron Nelson wins Miami open with 269 and becomes second player to repeat. Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa., second with 274.

Two to Lions

MONTREAL (CP)—Frank Patrick, Business Manager of Montreal Canadiens in the National Hockey League, has announced that goaler Bert Gardiner and Wingman Connie Tudin had been sent down to Washington Lions in the American Hockey League.

Gardiner's position was taken by Paul Bibeault, who came up from Lions a week ago, while Tudin's return to the Washington club was due to Canadiens' signing of the Razzle-Dazzle line of Morin, Heffernan, and O'Connor.

College Squash Racquets

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 13

Harvard 7, Dartmouth 2.

American League Basketball

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 13

Wilmington 46, Philadelphia Sphas 36.

Hawaiian Football Star On Associated Press Grid Team

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The annual Little All-America football team, compiled by the Associated Press today, features the selection of a player from the University of Hawaii for the first time in its eight-year history.

The Hawaiian is Nolle Smith, 21-year-old halfback of Indian-Irish descent, who was the spark plug of this year's able University of Hawaii team which more than held its own against small-college teams of the mainland.

Smith's backfield mates on the Little All-America include Marvin Tommervik, great offensive star of Pacific Lutheran College of Parkland, Wash.; Jimmy (Casey) Jones of Union University at Jackson, Tenn.; and Jackie Hunt, great all-around star of Marshall College in Huntington, W. Va.

Line Averages 195

The line, averaging 195 pounds, is made up of Henry Stanton of the University of Arizona, and Mike Yurcheshen of Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, at the ends; Dick Moe of Colorado Mines and Ed Kromka of Missouri School of Mines, at the tackles; Nick George of Waynesburg (Pa.) College, and Garland Gregory of Louisiana Tech, at guard, and Stuart Clarkson, 200-pounder from Texas College of Arts and Industries, at center.

Hunt, Tommervik and Clarkson all are repeaters from the 1940 Little All-America. Of this year's choices, all are seniors except Gregory and Jones, who are juniors.

Smith compiled a remarkable record with Hawaii, averaging just a shade under seven yards rushing in 95 attempts, picking up 496 yards on 20 pass receptions, another 277 yards on punt returns, intercepting eight passes and scoring 10 touchdowns. In addition to his pass-receiving chores, Smith does some passing on his own hook, averages around 40 yards kicking, is a fine broken-field runner and safety man.

Tommervik Better

Although Pacific Lutheran fell off a bit this season, Tommervik was better than ever. This flashy 170-pounder hit around 2,000 yards passing and rushing, more than 1,100 yards of this on passes. Jones was a sensational performer at Union. He was the first back to score this season against Mississippi State, newly crowned Southeastern Conference champions, and did it on a 93-yard twisting run through the Maroon's first team. Later in the same game he nearly repeated, but stumbled over a team-mate after breaking loose for 57 yards. A fine kicker, superlative passer, fine tackler and blocker, Jones also is a defensive bulwark.

Hunt ranks with some of the greatest backs produced in the East. West Virginia critics call him the finest back in that State since Errett Rogers of West Virginia, who made Walter Camp's All-America of 1919. In Marshall's upset victory over Wake Forest, Hunt caught nine passes and twice set up touchdowns with long runs inside the Wake Forest 10-yard line.

Stanton and Yurcheshen give the Little All-America an exceptional pair of wingmen. Stanton was a grand pass-catcher for Arizona, a good runner after he caught the ball and a steady, consistent performer in every respect. Yurcheshen, an All-Ohio selection for two years, was the outstanding player on Case's strong team.

Moe and Kromka were first-class tackles measured by any standard. Kromka, stalwart in the Missouri Mines' lines, blocked nine punts a year ago and eight this year. Moe ranked right with the best tackles in the Rocky Mountain sector, the Big Seven Conference included.

Nick George, Waynesburg's representative on the team, was an All-Pennsylvania selection and a powerhouse in the line that gave West Virginia and Duquesne so much trouble. Gregory, captain of the Louisiana Tech team, was a standout performer at guard all season. As speedy as a back, he blocked brilliantly and was exceptionally able as a defender against passes.

Clarkson, chosen for the second year in a row at center, was an able and iron-man performer for four years at Texas A. & I. He drew praise from coaches in the Southwest Conference as a brilliant star, especially on defense.

1941 AP Little All-America

Position, Player, College and Home Town	Class	Age	Hgt.	Wgt.
End—Henry Stanton, Arizona, Clifton, Ariz.	Senior	21	6:02	187
Tackle—Dick Moe, Colorado Mines, Los Angeles	Senior	24	6:03	215
Guard—Nick George, Waynesburg, Waynesburg, Pa.	Senior	22	5:11	174
Center—*Stuart Clarkston, Texas A. & I., Corpus Christi, Tex.	Senior	22	6:02	200
Guard—Garland Gregory, La. Tech., Columbia, La.	Junior	22	6:00	185
Tackle—Ed Kromka, Missouri Mines, Boonton, N. J.	Senior	22	5:11	196
End—Mike Yurcheshen, Case, Cleveland, Ohio	Senior	20	6:02	200
Back—*Marvin Tommervik, Pac. Lutheran, Parkland, Wash.	Senior	22	5:08	171
Back—Nolle Smith, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu	Senior	21	5:10	160
Back—James Jones, Union, Tenn., Florence, Ala.	Junior	20	6:01	175
Back—*Jack Hunt, Marshall, Huntington, W. Va.	Senior	21	6:01	190

*Chosen second successive year.

Second Team	Position	Third Team
Jim Fitzharris, St. Thomas (Minn.)	End	Roland Warren, Howard Payne
Tom Barber, Chattanooga	Tackle	Paul Newell, Kearney, Neb.
Anthony Jo Fraiola, Willamette	Guard	Steve Vucic, St. Vincent, Pa.
Ray Salterine, Eastern Washington	Center	Ed Ellis, Catawba
Albert Will, Trinity (Conn.)	Guard	Louis Gonias, Grinnell
George Watts, Appalachian	Tackle	Tony Macikas, Cincinnati
Charles Schuster, Eastern Kentucky	End	Bob Metzger, Western Mich.
Owen Price, Texas Mines	Back	Ben Collins, W. Texas State
Milt Jannone, Hamilton (N. Y.)	Back	Doug Reher, Dickinson, (Pa.)
Virgil Wagner, James Millikin	Back	Jim Tarrant, Howard (Ala)
Jim Carrier, Wesleyan (Conn.)	Back	Tony Colella, Canisius

Pro Tennis Players In Top Ranking

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, men's national tennis champion who will make his pro debut at Madison Square Garden Dec. 26, and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, women's titleholder, today are placed at the top of the 1941 rankings of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Awarding of the No. 1 spot to Riggs returned the Clinton, S. C., star to the position he held in 1939. Last year, when he lost his singles title, he was ranked No. 2, below Don McNeill of Oklahoma City. McNeill was No. 4 this year, behind Frank Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., who lost to Riggs in the finals at Forest Hills, and Frank Parker of Los Angeles.

Kovacs Advanced

Kovacs, who now is a pro, advanced a notch over 1940, while Parker jumped from the No. 5 spot of a year ago. Fred Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., showed one of the greatest gains in moving from No. 10 to No. 5, ahead of Wayne Sabin of Reno, Nev., who was not ranked in 1940.

Mrs. Cooke, no better than sixth in 1940 after being the country's third player two years ago, gained top ranking after several years among the leaders.

Pauline Betz No. 2

The No. 2 spot went to Pauline Betz of Los Angeles with Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., third and Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, fourth, ahead of Helen Jacobs. It was the lowest ranking in many years for Miss Jacobs, former national champion, who was No. 2 in 1939 and '40.

The No. 1 position in the men's doubles went to the championship pair of John Kramer and Schroeder.

The top rankings (with last year's singles rankings in parentheses):

Men

1, Bobby Riggs, Clinton, S. C. (2); 2, Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif. (3); 3, Frank Parker, Los Angeles (5); 4, Don McNeill, Oklahoma City (1); 5, Fred Schroeder, Glendale, Calif. (10); 6, Wayne Sabin, Reno, Nev. (unranked); 7, Gardnar Mulloy, Coral Gables, Fla. (7); 8, Bryan Grant, Jr., Atlanta, Ga. (11); 9, John Kramer, Los Angeles (6); 10, William Talbert, Cincinnati (16).

Women

1, Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, New York (6); 2, Pauline Betz, Los Angeles (3); 3, Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica (4); 4, Margaret Osborne, San Francisco (11); 5, Helen Hull Jacobs, Greenville, Del. (2); 6, Helen Bernhard, New York (8); 7, Hope Knowles, Philadelphia (10); 8, Mary Arnold, Los Angeles (8); 9, Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs, Oakland, Calif. (7); 10, Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif. (12).

Men's Doubles

1, Kramer and Schroeder; 2, Mulloy and Sabin; 3, McNeill and Parker; 4, Gene Mako and Riggs; 5, William Crosby and Kovacs.

Red Sox Trade Wilson

The Boston Red Sox yesterday announced the trading of Stanley Spence, left-hand hitting outfielder, and Jack Wilson, veteran right-hand pitcher, to the Washington Senators for Johnny Welaj, outfielder, and Ken Chase, southpaw hurler. No cash was involved.

College Basketball

Results Dec. 13

By the Associated Press

East

Westminster 53, Carnegie Tech 36.
West Virginia 54, Geneva 33.
St. Lawrence 44, Colgate 37.
Syracuse 41, Manhattan 35.
Grove City 47, Case 34.
Alderson-Broadbus 47, Waynesburg 36.
Rhode Island State 73, Tufts 39.
Brown 50, Connecticut 48.
Worcester Tech 66, Assumption 43.
Dartmouth 74, St. John's 35.
Williams 56, Vermont 29.
Springfield (Mass.) 55, St. Anselm's 48.
Wesleyan 33, Harvard 31.
Cornell 28, Penn State 25.
Northeastern 54, Bates 32.
Long Island Univ. 33, Oregon 31.
Bridgewater 24, Elizabethtown 23.
City College of New York 39, Oklahoma A. & M. 36.
Indiana (Pa.) Tea. 36, St. Francis 23.
Washington & Jefferson 67, Oberlin 40.
Depauw 48, Gettysburg 29.
Univ. of Newark 47, Kings College 27.
Patterson Tea. 59, Glassboro Tea. 26.
Lehigh 53, Ursinus 37.
Temple 57, Muhlenberg 46.
Albright 57, Bucknell 43.
Lafayette 50, Upsala 34.
Penn A. C. (Phila.) 63, Moravian 57.
Lock Haven T. 45, Dickinson J. C. 36.
Washington College 56, Salisbury T. 24.
Rutgers 34, Trenton Teachers 33.
Seton Hall 61, Morris Harvey 32.

South

Virginia Tech 50, Emory & Henry 38.
Maryland 41, Richmond 23.
North Carolina 37, Davidson 22.
Rice 50, Louisiana State 37.

Mid-West

Chanute Field 40, Illinois 38.
Iowa 52, Washington (St. Louis) 31.
Wisconsin 43, Notre Dame 35.
Marquette 49, Chicago 24.
Minnesota 41, North Dakota State 32.
Northwestern 46, Butler 40.
W. Kentucky T. 36, Wichita (Kan.) 9.
Culver-Stockton 24, Parsons 20.
Michigan 37, Michigan State 20.
Eveleth Jr. College 58, Northland 44.
Iowa State 56, Bradley Tech 43.
Taylor 42, Anderson 36.
Indiana Central 64, Hanover 48.
Manchester 46, Franklin 36.
Beloit 48, Cornell 20.
Concordia (Minn.) 36, Mayville (N. D.) T. 33.
North Dakota 47, Aberdeen Northern T. 33.
Morningside 50, Hastings 29.
Transylvania 26, Centre 17.
Univ. Detroit 60, St. Mary's (Mich.) 28.
Michigan Tech 49, Peru Institute 40.
Wayne Univ 39, Kalamazoo 30.
Tri-State College 36, Lawrence Tech 30.
Cent. Michigan 32, Michigan Normal 26.
Luther 34, Augsburg 33.
Coe 48, Lawrence 40.
Camp Grant 47, Illinois Wesleyan 45.
Augustana 41, Arkansas State 40.
Joliet 38, Rose Poly 37.
Evansville 73, Oakland City 44.
St. Joseph's 44, Millikin 33.
St. Thomas 34, Stout Institute 31.
Ohio State 43, Kentucky 41.
Milwaukee T. 50, Iowa State T. 33.
Baker 31, Southwestern (Kan.) 30.
Warrensburg Mo. T. 56, Mo. Mines 19.
Kirksville Mo. T. 42, Mo. Valley 24.
Ft. Hays State (Kas) 49, Col. of Emp. 39.
Drury 42, Bethany (Kas.) 29.
St. Louis U. 46, McKendree 33.

Southwest

Oklahoma 57, Southern Methodist 34.
Sam Houston State 45, Texas Christ'n 37.
Texas Tech 56, Texas Mines 33.
Dorados (Chihuahua) 37, N. M. Aggies 27.

West

Arizona 39, New Mexico Teachers 37.
N. M. Mines 38, Ft. Lewis (Colo.) Agg. 24.
Brigham Young 53, Idaho (So Branch) 28.
Washington State 48, Montana 47.
Eastern Washington 36, Idaho 27.
College of Pacific 42, Fresno State 29.

Hogan Wins Vardon Trophy

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 15 (AP)—Big-time golf's great finisher Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, sprinted ahead of Ben Hogan to win first money in the $10,000 Miami open, but the little Hershey, Pa., star's second place sewed up for him two of the year's most coveted honors.

Even though he took a 72 and blew his three-day lead, Hogan gathered in a $1,250 check that sent his year's tournament winnings to $17,333—more money than any other pro can win this year.

Received 30 Points

He also received 30 points toward the Vardon Trophy—the pro's emblem of year-round tournament excellence — to run his total to a new record of 524. With only the P. G. A.-sponsored tournaments left, the second-place golfer, Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va., did not retain even a mathematical chance of overtaking Hogan.

Nelson burned up the fairways on the last nine and wound up with a brilliant 66 for a 72-hole total of 269, five strokes better than Hogan and six ahead of Slammin' Sammy.

Nelson Elated

Elated by his second consecutive victory in this tournament, Nelson confessed that he preferred to go into the last round one stroke behind rather than slightly ahead.

"The pressure is on the fellow that's out in front," he remarked "And after all, one stroke is nothing to make up in 18 holes."

Snead has 444 points toward the Vardon Trophy, Nelson 407, Craig Wood of Miami Beach 363, and Lloyd Mangrum of Monterey Park, Calif., 234.

Snead has won $12,848, Nelson $11,350, and Wood $9,364.

Red Sox Schedule

March 7 and 8, New York Giants at Miami; 10, New York Yankees at Sarasota; 11, Cincinnati Reds at Sarasota; 13, Washington Senators at Sarasota; 14, Cleveland Indians at Clearwater; 15, Reds at Tampa; 16, Giants at Sarasota; 17, Louisville at Bradenton; 18, St. Louis Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 19, Indians at Sarasota; 20, Cardinals at Sarasota; 21, Brooklyn Dodgers at Sarasota; 22, Detroit Tigers at Sarasota; 24, Dodgers at Daytona Beach; 25, Senators at Orlando; 26, Yankees at St. Petersburg; 27, Reds at Tampa; 28, Reds at Sarasota; 29, Tigers at Lakeland; 30, Cardinals at St. Petersburg; 31, Cardinals at Sarasota.

April 1, Atlanta at Atlanta, Ga.; 2, Reds at Charlestown, S. C.; 3, Reds at Columbia, S. C.; 4 and 5, Reds at Birmingham, Ala.; 6, Reds at Bowling Green, Ky.; 7, Reds at Louisville; 8, Reds at Lexington, Ky.; 9, Reds at Charlestown, W. Va.; 10, Newark at Newark, N. J.; 11 and 12, Braves at Boston; 13, Holy Cross at Worcester.

Net Result for Hub Teams Was Two Ties on Week End

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's two major hockey teams, Bruins and Olympics, were not too satisfied with their combined efforts of the past week end, as a review today showed that all they could salvage out of three games was two overtime ties—a mere two points out of a possible six. Bruins, however, were a little more pleased than their amateur brethren, for they came from behind to tie Black Hawks 3-3 in Chicago last night, and the Hawks in Chicago are a hard team even to tie. Olympics, on the other hand, lost to Washington Eagles 5-4 Saturday evening and then played to a 2-2 tie with the same team yesterday afternoon.

This week, outside of the Bruins' tussle with the surprising Montreal Canadiens at Boston Garden tomorrow night, is comparatively quiet. In a way, it is the lull before the storm, for on the week end the two local sextets will play four games. Bruins hop a train for Montreal to play a return game with Canadiens Saturday, and then go to Detroit to play Red Wings on Sunday. The Olympics will be making a two-game home stand, meeting the league-leading New York Rovers here Saturday and the sixth-place Vale Skeeters here Sunday.

Fifth Sellout

In Chicago, the Stadium's fifth professional hockey sellout of the season saw the Bruins trailing by two goals midway through the final period. Big Woody Dumart, Boston's left wing of the Kraut line, came up with two goals in 22 seconds to tie the score and send the game into a scoreless overtime.

In Boston, more than 22,000 fans witnessed the Olympics in their two games with Washington, the only club in the Eastern Amateur League which the 'Pics have been unable to beat. Smarting from an 8-3 defeat in Washington earlier in the season, the local skaters were anxious to take at least one decision from their visitors, but Saturday they lost 5-4 and Sunday the most they could gain was a tie.

Bruins Fly Home

Today the Bruins were flying home in two sections from the Windy City, and were scheduled to arrive at East Boston Airport early this evening. Last Thursday Manager Art Ross said he was flying the team back to make sure they would be in top condition for Canadiens, who he feels are improved enough to be a definite challenge to the Bruins tomorrow. How right he was can be seen from the Canadiens' last three games — Thursday they beat Toronto, and over the week end they took a pair of games from the floundering Brooklyn Americans.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	11	4	0	22	53	29
Boston	9	3	2	20	48	28
Chicago	7	4	3	17	39	37
New York	8	6	0	16	57	43
Detroit	5	9	1	11	30	43
Montreal	4	10	1	9	35	53
Brooklyn	3	12	1	7	37	60

Results Dec. 13

Montreal 3, Brooklyn 2, (overtime)
Toronto 2, New York 1.

Results Dec. 14

Boston 3, Chicago 3, (overtime)
Montreal 4, Americans 2.
Toronto 4, Detroit 0.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Brooklyn at New York; Montreal at Boston.
Thursday: Detroit at Brooklyn; New York at Chicago.
Saturday: Boston at Montreal; Chicago at Toronto.
Sunday: Montreal at New York; Boston at Detroit; Toronto at Chicago.

In Montreal, and in fact in every city in which the team has played, much of the credit for the Flying Frenchmen's upswing has been given to the newly-signed Razzle-Dazzle line of Pete Morin, Buddy O'Connor, and Gerry Heffernan. In this three-game streak the Canadiens have scored nine goals, with the Razzle-Dazzlers figuring in no less than six of the nine. Because of their inability to get passports in time, O'Connor and Morin were unable to come to Boston when Montreal was here Nov. 30, but the line is slated to function as a unit at the Garden tomorrow.

Practice for 'Pics

For the Olympics, this will be their first long layoff of the season, but Coach Hago does not figure on letting the ice melt from inactivity under his players' skates. Practice sessions are in order Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at the Garden, and there is a strong possibility that the 'Pics may play a practice game with Dartmouth. Coach Eddie Jeremiah's Indians have been handicapped this season by a lack of natural ice at Hanover, and his squad is woefully weak on condition. Last Saturday, however, they played a practice game with Harvard, and surprised themselves by walking off with a 4-3 decision.

Williams Has 47-Point Lead Over Nearest Rival

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (AP)—The official American League batting records, released today, confirmed what everyone knew all along—that Ted Williams of Boston was the 1941 hitting champion. The audited figures, however, provide a note of authority in setting his final mark at .406, a spacious 47 points better than his nearest rival.

Williams, who participated in 143 games for the Red Sox, made 185 hits in 456 times at bat, and scored 135 runs. His hits included 33 doubles, three triples and 37 home runs, his total of circuit blows being high for the league.

Trailing along at the .359 level—an average good enough to win the batting crown in any normal season—was Cecil Travis of Washington, who went to bat 608 times in 152 games and lashed out 218 hits, more than any other American Leaguer.

Di Maggio Third

Third in batting was the Yankees' Joe Di Maggio, named recently as the league's most valuable player and winner of the hitting title in 1939 and 1940. Di Maggio's average was .357, the result of 193 hits in 541 times at bat. Joe rapped out 43 doubles, 11 triples and 30 home runs, his extra-base slugging making him the circuit's high man in total bases with 348.

The official statistics record these players as following: Williams, Travis and Di Maggio; Jeff Heath, Cleveland, .340; Dick Siebert, Philadelphia, .334; Barney McCoskey, Detroit, .324; Sam Chapman, Philadelphia, .322; Taft Wright, Chicago, .322; Roy Cullenbine, St. Louis, .317; Luke Appling, Chicago, .314; Joe Cronin, Boston, .311; Rip Radcliff, Detroit, .311; Joe Grace, St. Louis, .309; Phil Rizzuto, New York, .307; Wally Moses, Philadelphia, .301, and Jimmy Foxx, Boston, .300.

Ninth .400 Man

Williams became the league's ninth .400 hitter in history and was the first player to reach such lofty heights since Harry Heilmann of Detroit walloped the ball a .403 clip in 1923.

The American League's champion hitter of two-base hits was Lou Boudreau of Cleveland, who connected for 45 while batting at a .257 clip. Jeff Heath of the Indians hit the most triples, 20.

In addition to leading in doubles, Boudreau tied Cronin and pitcher Bob Harris of the Browns in most sacrifices with 14. Harris was the first hurler ever to rate at the top in this department. George Case of Washington was the leading base stealer for the third straight year, collecting 33 last season.

Two players exceeded Travis' number of times at bat, Roger Cramer of the Senators going to the plate 660 times and Case 649. Performing in every game for their clubs were Rudy York in 155 contests with the Tigers and Joe Gordon of the Yankees in 156 games.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Week-End Results

Sunday

National League

Toronto 4, Detroit 0.
Montreal 4, Brooklyn 2.
Chicago 3, Boston 3 (overtime tie).

American League

Buffalo 2, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 6, Washington 3.
New Haven 4, Hershey 3.
Providence 4, Springfield 3.
Indianapolis 2, Pittsburgh 1 (overtime).

American Association

Minneapolis 3-2, St. Paul 1-1.
St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston 2, Washington 2 (overtime tie).
New York 5, Johnstown 4.
Baltimore 5, Jersey Skeeters 4.

Saturday

National League

Toronto 2, New York 1.
Montreal 3, Brooklyn 2.

American League

Washington 7, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 3, Indianapolis 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Buffalo 2.
Springfield 3, Hershey 2.

American Association

Omaha 6, Dallas 1.
Fort Worth 5, Tulsa 3.

Eastern Amateur League

Washington 5, Boston 4.
New York 6, Jersey Skeeters 3.
Baltimore 7, Atlantic City 2.

College Rifle

Results Dec. 13

Cooper Union 878, Columbia 860.
896.
Cooper Union 787, Columbia 860.
New York U. 926, Brooklyn Polytech (Eve.) 905.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 13

Columbia 21, Rutgers 11.
Columbia Jayvees 21, Rutgers Jayvees 13.
Franklin-Marshall 31, City College of New York 3.

Durrance Wins

SALT LAKE, Dec. 15 (AP)—Whipping down the tricky course in near-record time, Dick Durrance, national slalom champion, yesterday won the second annual Alta Snow Cup race, first of the West's major ski events. Durrance, running the course in 1:57.2 minutes, came in just four seconds ahead of Barney McLean of Denver, defending title-holder. The course was slightly more than a mile long.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 13

Boston College 4, Yale 3.
Princeton 3, Boston University 0.
Port Dover, Ont., Athletic Club 2, University of Michigan 1.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 13

Princeton 66, Fort Monmouth 9.

Harvard's 1942 football schedule includes games with Michigan and William and Mary.

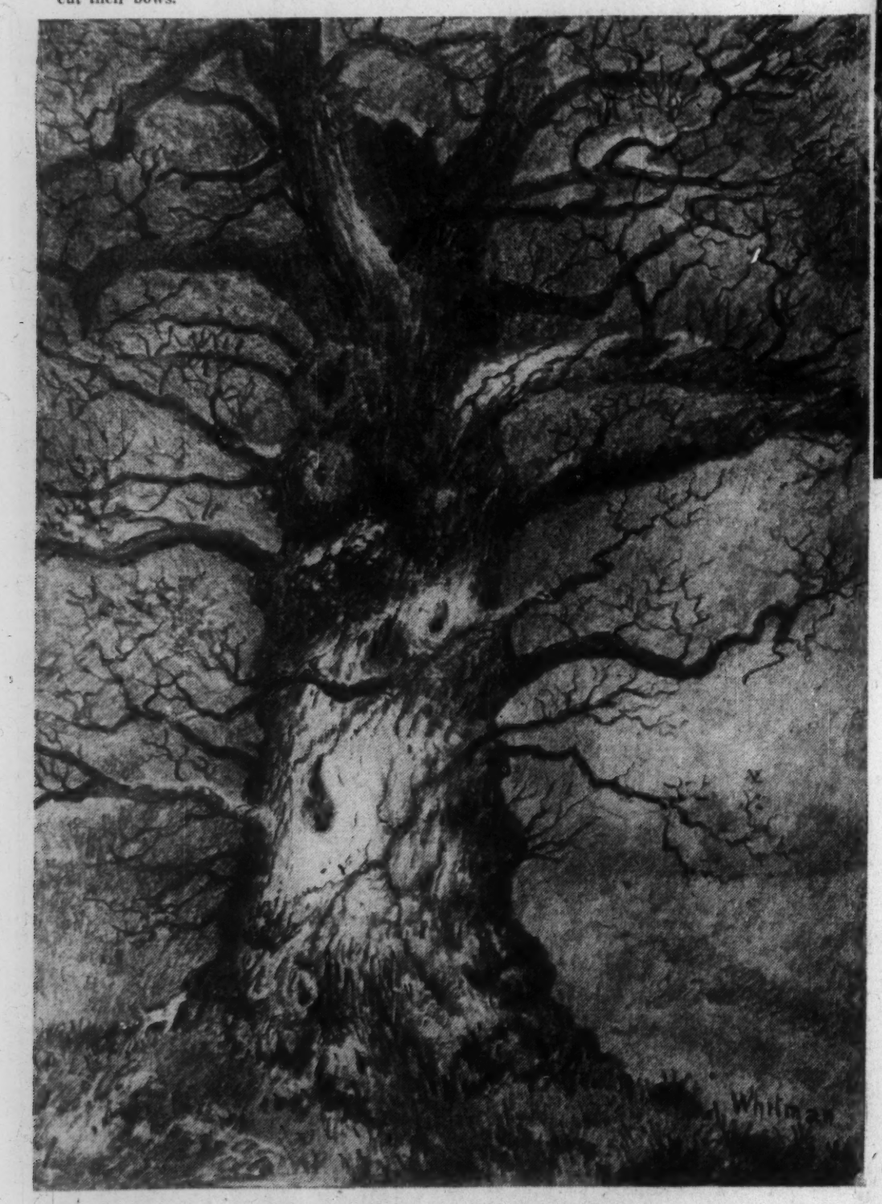
This 'Brotherhood of Venerable Trees' Stands as a Sturdy Symbol of Brave Britain

The Famous Elms of Charlcote

Elms are one of the most cherished glories of the English countryside. They shade many a country road and dot innumerable hedgerows with their stately beauty. An excellent grove of unusually large elms is found surrounding the old manor house of St. Thomas Lucy at Charlcote some miles beyond Stratford on Avon. Recently some of these splendid sylvan patriarchs have shown signs of decay and as a result have had to be chopped down. The scene depicted in this drawing is famous not only for its great elms but also because tradition says that it was here that William Shakespeare once stole a fat deer from the herd browsing in the park. He was arrested in the act and is said to have fled to London to escape trial for his adventure in poaching.

The English Yew, at Right

Yews are almost invariably associated with English churchyards where these strange trees grow old and somber. Their boles are often huge and pillar-like while the matted deep-green foliage covers the ground with unflecked shadows. This picture is of a yew tree of great age, possibly 1,000 years old, in Tardy Bigge churchyard in the Midlands. From its ancient branches archers may have cut their bows.

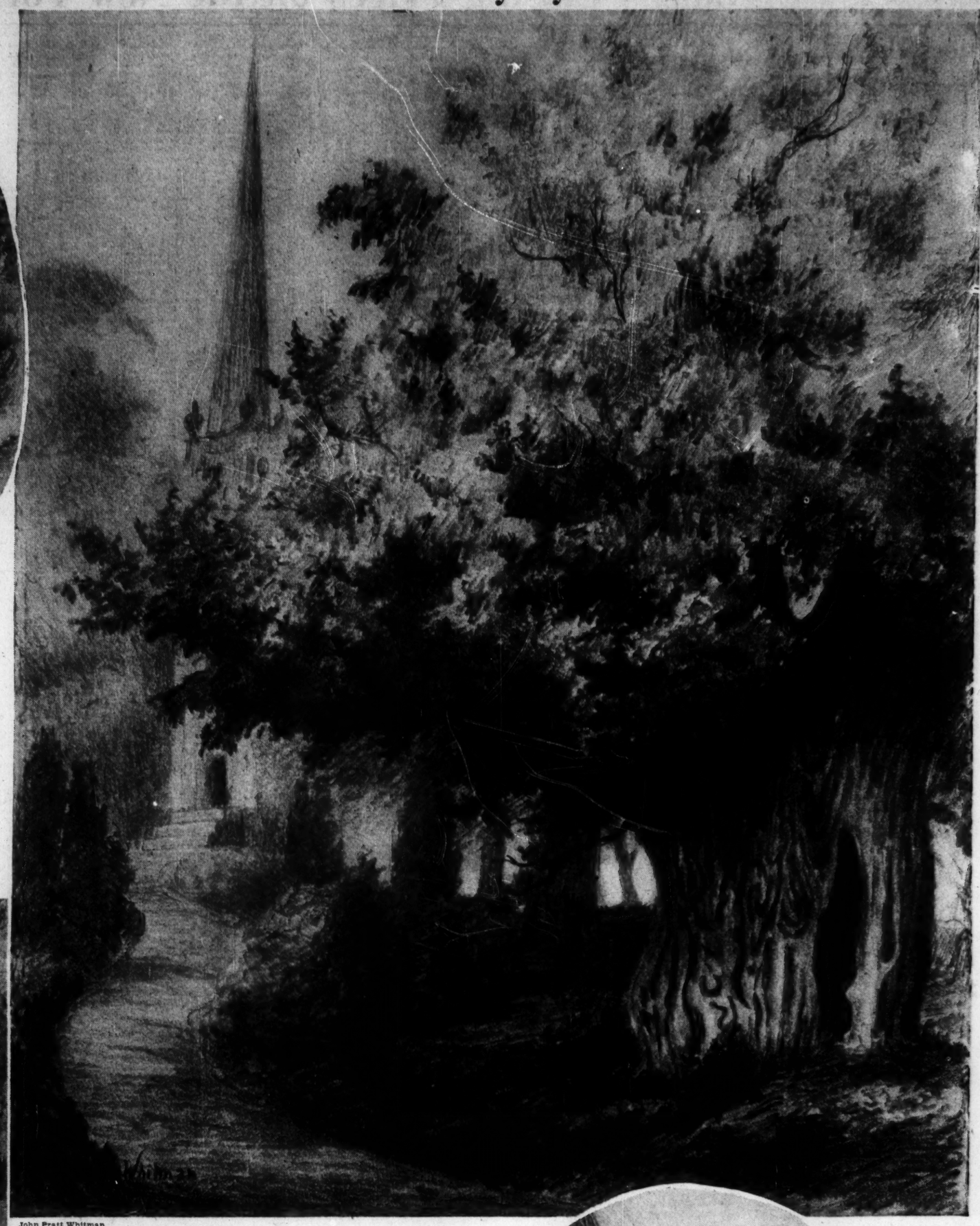


The Mighty Druid Oaks of England

Druids were a priestly caste found by the Romans when they invaded England about the first century. Hamlets and towns are still to be found bearing the names of oaks which are supposed to have met the needs of the Druids for altar, chancel, and chapel. This grizzled giant is one of a number scattered through the country and known as Druid Oaks and which are believed to have once served as a center for worship and also as a seat of judgment, for the priests administered justice as well as presided at all religious rites. The artist has attempted in this picture to create a background calculated to carry the spectator back into the mysterious past when the British Isles were covered with endless and primeval forests.

Francis Bacon's Tree, at Lower Right

In Gray's Inn Gardens in London is a strange crooked tree with roots and trunk that run almost vine-like along the ground. Although neither imposing in size nor remarkable for grace and beauty it is one of the most famous of English trees. When Sir Francis Drake, the early explorer, returned to England after a voyage to America about 1580 he brought to Sir Francis Bacon, then a young man in charge of the Gray's Inn Gardens, a tiny catalpd and guarded with all the care that might be bestowed upon a member of the royal family. There i
this picturesque trunk. a tree. It has continued to grow ever since in the spot where the great Bacon planted it. It is fences an atmosphere of "hands across the sea" about



John Pratt Whitman

Britain's Heritage of Trees

The British Isles when Julius Caesar invaded them early in the first century were a continuous forest. The Britons, under Queen Boadicea, held the Romans at bay for many years. Those early inhabitants knew each wood path and forest trail. Later knights with lance and shield rode through the sylvan glades in search of adventure. Even as late as the time of William Shakespeare such extensive woods as the Forest of Arden covered thousands of acres about Stratford on the Avon.

England could not have been England without her oaks, elms, beech, holly, northern conifers, and many other varieties of trees. Much of this magnificent growth gradually found its way into ships that sailed the seven seas. In the hulls of small fishing craft and as ribs for mighty ships the forests of England spread over the whole earth, establishing trade routes to every quarter of the globe.

Commercial value, however, was not the only one for which the British have prized their trees. In one way or another trees have been the shrines of England. The Druids, a priestly cult, performed their religious rites around oaks, some of which are still standing. Poets and writers of novels have found the background for many a fantasy and romance in the immemorial elms, and "Burnham woods."

An artist sketching the famous trees of England soon finds himself besieged by men and women who have in mind some special tree renowned for age, size, or as the locale for some historic incident. The forests are scattered now, and great stretches of unbroken woods are rare, but up and down the land are giant trunks and grizzled leafy veterans that hold within their bark the secrets of 2,000 years.

Some of the trees are not native to the English soil but have become acclimated and as vigorous in root and branch as any of the natives. Lebanon cedars now grace many estates, and the chestnut, brought first to England by the Romans, is to be found in many localities. Fir trees of various varieties do well and may be seen decorating ancient castle walls.

The remaining forests and individual trees are guarded and cared for today with great devotion and skill. There is a growing organization known as "The Men of the Trees" headed by Mr. St. Barbe Baker which more and more is making itself responsible for the trees, and for reforesting new areas. This group is especially active now at a time when there is every reason and temptation to make use of all available lumber. Where trees are cut, new ones are immediately set out to balance as far as possible the loss.

The accompanying illustrations were drawn by John Pratt Whitman who spent several months drawing the famous trees of England. His effort has been to catch so far as possible the character and atmosphere of these treasures of the English countryside. During the summer in his "Forest Art Gallery" at Tamworth, N. H., he displays a large number of these English trees together with many that grow in New England, in Florida, California, and the Middle West.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,100,000
Previous day's sales 629,310
1941 volume to date 149,761,199
1940 volume to date 196,120,668

Stock Market Is Generally Uneven Today

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The stock market was unable to get a great deal of inspiration from the war bulletins today but many leaders made fairly good recovery headway.

Gains of fractions to a point or so were tacked on steels, aircrafts, armament specialties and scattered rails in the forenoon. Motors weakened, however, and top quotations elsewhere were reduced near the final hour. Dealings slowed to the rate of about 1,100,000 shares.

Cheering to boardrooms were reports of Russian victories and of U. S. contingents holding against the Japanese in the Philippines. Not so hopeful were indications the British were having a difficult struggle in Malaya and Hong Kong. Fears of taxes, federal controls and industrial unsettlement through the shift to war economy, inspired renewed caution in some speculative circles.

Resistant stocks included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Dow Chemical, Phelps Dodge, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Boeing, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide and Fajardo Sugar.

Chrysler and General Motors dinped to new year's lows. Among laggards were U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Goodyear, du Pont and Eastman Kodak.

Small gains predominated in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour rails were ahead of other corporate groups both in activity and net amount of gains with individual advances of 2 points. A few industrials continued on the offering side as a result of special developments. U. S. Governments continued to maintain the slightly higher trend in evidence late last week.

Firmness of the federals spread to domestic corporate issues, notably some of the recently hard-pressed rails.

In the foreign group strength of Scandinavian issues was the feature. Denmark 6s rose more than 2 points, Norway 4½s about 3 and Oslo City 4½s around 2. New South Wales 5s, however, dropped sharply.

Corporates in demand included Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Northern Pacific 3s, International Telephone 5s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped concertibles, Erie 5s of '75, Youngstown Sheet 3¼s and Republic Steel 4½s.

Goodrich 4¼s, American Telephone 3s and Southern Pacific 4½s posted small losses.

Japanese Decide On Tighter Control Of Stock Exchange

TOKYO, Dec. 15 (Official Radio received by (AP))—The Japanese Diet, prepared yesterday to convene today in a special session for the second time in a month.

The Cabinet approved an extraordinary military budget bill of 2,800,000,000 yen ($644,000,000 at pre-freezing rate of exchange) to be presented to the Diet.

The Government decided to apply more stringent control to the Stock Exchange to prevent fluctuations. One stock issue Saturday averaged 140 yen compared with 109 yen a week ago.

Domei said that the Government was encouraging the people to carry on normally, and that movies, plays, football, and skiing events will continue as scheduled.

From Shanghai Domei News Agency reported that Kokichi Kishimoto, Japanese Inspector General of Chinese Maritime Customs who replaced the Englishman, Sir Frederick Maze, Dec. 11, had discharged 116 British and American officials in the service.

Southern Farmers Vote to Retain AAA Quotas on Cotton

WASHINGTON (AP)—For the fifth consecutive year—and on this occasion in wartime—southern farmers have voted to produce and market their cotton under a strict federal control program.

Virtually complete returns from a referendum Dec. 13 gave 694,556 votes for and 37,671 against continuance of marketing quotas.

Federal farm officials had asked that the quotas be continued because of the existence of a two-year supply of cotton and darker prospects for exports due to the war.

In place of cotton, farmers are being urged to produce more food to meet needs of this nation and its Allies.

Under quotas, farmers are restricted to the sale of cotton produced on their AAA planting allotments. Excess sales are subject to a stiff penalty tax.

Further Gain Seen In Steel Ingot Rate

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated today that the nation's steel producers would operate this week at 97.9 per cent of capacity, an increase of .4 of 1 per cent from last week's rate of 97.5.

A month ago the rate was 97 per cent of capacity and a year ago 96.8 per cent.

Commenting on the failure of production to reach full rated capacity, steel trade sources said that the scrap supply shortage, blamed in some quarters for threats of declining output, was becoming more acute, particularly in midwest steel-making centers.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	49	49	49	+ ⅛
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4)	3	45½	44	45½	Dec11
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
24¼	19	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19	19	19	
15⅞	9⅝	Addressog (1)	8	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	32	37⅜	37	37	− ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec11
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	12	Alleghany pr pf	1	12⅛	12½	12½	+ ⅛
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	8	20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅜	Allen Indust (1)	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
167½	141¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	16	142	141	141⅛	+ ⅛
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Dec10
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
9	5	Allied Stores	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
87	71¾	Allied Str pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	Dec11
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	48	37¼	36¾	36¾	Dec11
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	2	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	1	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec12
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	6	55½	54½	55¼	+1¼
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	*3	21½	21¼	21¼	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	3	50¼	50¼	50¼	+1¼
9¾	8½	Am Bank N .30g	5	6	6	6	+ ¼
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	6	4½	4	4	Dec13
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
95¼	69½	Am Can (4)	34	69¾	68¾	68⅝	− ⅜
185	177½	Am Can pf (7)	2	177	177	177	Dec12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	10	29¾	29	29⅝	+1⅜
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	5	69	67¾	69	+1½
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	4	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104	104	104	N'v13
121	96	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Dec11
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	5	5¾	5⅛	5¾	Dec11
97⅛	45⅝	Am Comm Al	5	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	*9	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	+1
1⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
61½	38¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec13
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅜	17⅞	A F P $6 pf 1½k	6	17½	17½	17½	
28⅜	14¾	A F P $7 pf 1¾k	3	20	20	20	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Am F & F 2 pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	3	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	− ⅛
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	2½	2½	2½	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31¾	31¼	31¼	Dec12
51¼	43	Am Home(2.40a)	4	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	
30½	20	Am Ice pf 1½e)	8	25	24½	25	+1¼
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
13¼	7	Am Inv III (.80)	4	7⅛	7	7	Dec11
50	41	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41	41	41	Dec12
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	24	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	1	82	82	82	
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.94g)	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅜
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4	4	4	
23	15½	Am Metal (1)	7	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
3¼	½	Am Power & Lt	15	⅞	⅞	⅞	
46¾	22	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	7	25⅜	24¾	25	− ⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	6	20½	20	20	− ⅛
7¼	4	Am Rad & S (.60)140		4⅛	4	4	− ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	44	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	5	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	4	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	50	37½	36½	37½	+1⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143¼	143¼	143¼	
34	29⅞	Am Snuff (3¼g)	7	31	30⅞	31	+1¼
28½	15⅞	Am St Fd 1½g	24	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅜
11½	8¼	Am Stores (3¼g)	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	Dec13
13½	8¼	Am Stove (1.20)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22⅛	13	Am Sug R (½g)	7	18¼	17½	17¾	− ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	92½	91½	92¼	+1⅛
19⅝	11¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	86	134½	133	133¼	− ¼
168¾	130	Am Tobacco 4½g	24	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜	+1
73½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	32	48½	47⅝	48	+ ⅛
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf (6)	2	143	143	143	Dec10
159	143	Am Type Fdrs	2	37⅛	33¾	33¾	− ⅛
29¼	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	20	25½	24½	25⅛	+1
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	113	113	113	− ⅛
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	21	3	2⅞	2⅞	
99½	70	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	67	67	67	−3½
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	11	72	70	71	+1
8	2⅜	Am Zinc L & S	9	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 1
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	93	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	32½	32½	32½	Dec13
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110	110	110	
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	21	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	1	57	57	57	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Dec 4
34⅜	22¼	Armstron' C 2¼g	17	22½	21½	22¼	+1⅛
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
10⅜	5½	Assd Dry Goods	7	6	5¾	5⅞	− ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec 9
102½	87	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	80	80	80	−8
35½	23	Associates (2a)	2	23	23	23	
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	35	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	8	56½	55⅝	56	+ ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	11	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	3	33	32½	33	+ ¾
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	7	41	39	40	Dec10
28½	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	9	26¼	25¾	25¾	− ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec11
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	17	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	6	49½	49½	49½	Dec12
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	66	66	66	Dec11
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
37⅜	14⅝	Austin Nichols	1	17⅜	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)142		4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	54	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	31	2⅞	2½	2½	− ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ⅛e)	4	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.50)	15	9⅛	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	12	16½	15¼	16¼	+ ⅝
31⅜	18	Bayuk Cig (1½)	5	19¾	18½	18½	−1
27¾	21½	Beat Cream (1a)	8	21¼	20	20½	− ⅛
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105⅛	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	122	122	122	Dec 6
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	
41⅛	32⅝	Bendix Av (4g)	28	36¾	36	36¾	+ ⅜
20⅞	12¾	Benef Ind (1.70g)	13	12⅝	11½	11⅝	−1
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Dec11
34¾	23¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	5	24¼	23⅝	23¾	− ⅜
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	75	59⅞	58	59¼	+1½
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	Dec13
31⅞	23½	Bigelow S (4)	2	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
23⅞	16½	Black & D(1.80g)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	28	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	2	14¼	14	14	Dec 9
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	35	19½	18½	18½	+1
33	25½	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	29	28¾	28¾	− ¼
23⅝	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18	18	18	
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	22	20⅜	20	20¼	+ ¼
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	32	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec13
39⅝	29	Bower Roll B (3)	3	30	30	30	
4⅝	3	Brew Corp (.60)	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	− ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport Br 1g	*8	8	7½	8	+ ⅜
25⅝	15⅝	Briggs Mfg 2½g	*20	17¾	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
41	26	Briggs & S (3)	6	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
45½	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	43	43	43	Dec12
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14¼	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	10	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31	31	31	Dec12
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	3	14	14	14	
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	6	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
2¼	2½	Budd Mfg	15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	− ⅛
8½	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	13	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	4	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
35⅜	24	Bullova Wat (2a)	3	26	25	25	− ⅛
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	5	18⅛	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
56⅝	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	53¾	53½	53½	Dec13
9⅜	6	Burr Add (.70g)	29	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	5	5¼	5	5	
23	19	But Bros pf (1½)	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
2⅝	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	8	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	16	10	9⅞	9⅞	

C

24¾	15⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	7	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	4	13¾	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
5¼	3½	Canadian Pacific	31	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
39⅞	33	Cannon Mills (2)	2	34½	34½	34½	
3⅝	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26	26	26	+1
3½	2½	Carr & Gen .225g	16	2⅝	2½	2½	− ⅛
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	8	65½	65	65½	+1⅝
50⅝	36½	Caterpil Tr (2)	29	39	38	38	− ⅜
20¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	10	20⅞	20½	20½	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	17	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	5	18½	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	41	1⅝	1½	1⅝	− ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec13
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	10	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
4	2⅞	Century Rib M	2	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
24½	25	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¾g	3	17½	17	17	Dec 8
22½	15½	Cham P&F (1g)	1	16	16	16	+ ½
18	6⅞	Checker Cab	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Dec11
44½	31⅞	Ches & Ohio (3a)	28	33	32½	32⅝	− ⅛
102½	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97½	97½	97½	Dec 1
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	3	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅜	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	4	4⅛	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
19½	9⅛	Chi Pneu T (2g)	8	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
44⅛	37⅛	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Dec12
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	52	51½	52	Dec11
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Dec12
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	*1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
3	1	Childs Co	13	1⅜	1	1	− ⅜
72⅛	48½	Chrysler (6g)	163	47½	45	45½	−1⅜
10⅜	8¼	City I & F (1.20)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	3	30½	29⅞	30½	
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	2	28⅜	28	28⅜	
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	17	39¾	39⅜	39¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	17	36	35½	35½	− ⅛
106	84¾	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	85	84	85	− ⅛
63¾	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	6	62	62	62	Dec 1
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	14	13½	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	104	103⅜	103⅜	Dec 9
30¼	12½	Collins & A (3g)	8	13⅜	13¼	13¼	− ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	7	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	11⅞	Colum Br A (2g)	10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	− ⅛
21	11⅞	Colum Br B (2g)	8	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	− ⅛
47⅞	11¼	Col G&E (.10g)	98	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
82⅛	45	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	46¼	46	46¼	+ ⅛
77⅛	41¼	Colum Pict	8	5¼	5	5¼	
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Dec13
83	69⅞	Col Carb (4.70g)	12	70	69¾	70	−1
31	18⅜	Comi Credit (3)	26	18	17⅝	17¾	− ¼
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	N'v 17
37⅞	21⅝	Coml Inv Tr (3)	57	21½	20½	20½	− ¾
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Dec10
11⅞	7⅝	Coml Solv (.55g)	33	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	− ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	275	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	43½	Com&Sou pf (3)	14	43¼	43	43¼	− ⅜
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	61	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¼g)	3	2¾	2½	2½	
18¾	14	Congoleum (1a)	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire ⅛g	84	23	22¼	23	+1⅛
15⅞	10½	Consol Cig (1⅛g)	1	11	11	11	Dec12
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (⅜g)	61	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
23⅜	12⅛	Cons Ed (1.80g)	192	12½	12⅛	12¼	
107⅜	91¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	89⅞	89	89	−2
1¼	⅛	Con Film Ind	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
11	7⅛	Cons Film pf(1k)	7	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9¾	3¾	Con RR Cuba pf	36	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅜
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Dec13
16½	11	Container (1½g)	10	98½	98½	98½	−1⅜
5⅛	2¼	Cont Baking	7	2¾	2½	2⅝	− ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec13
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec13
40½	27½	Cont Can (2)	25	28⅜	27¼	27⅝	− ⅜
70	65	Con'Dia F (1)	1	70	70	70	
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
41⅛	27⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	
27½	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	29	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½g)	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
56⅝	50⅛	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	50¾	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅛
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	16	49	48	48⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅜	Coty Inc (½g)	7	3½	3	3	Dec13
⅞	⅜	Cotv Internat'l	16	¾	⅝	⅝	
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	20	13½	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
19	12¾	C of Wheat(1.60)	11	14	13½	13½	− ⅛
9	4⅜	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec12
27⅝	16

Commerce and Finance

RFC Loans, Priorities, Subcontracts Urged to Aid Small Business

Business and Industry

TradeChamber To Co-ordinate For War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 — The United States Chamber of Commerce today acted to co-ordinate its 1,700 member chambers and trade associations into the nation's common war effort and to enlist all business groups behind the Government.

"All our energies and all of our economic strength must be concentrated upon support of our armed forces in meeting the attacks made upon the United States," its board of directors declared in submitting a blueprint of ways and means to assist community defense and national defense.

Co-ordination Vital

In outlining the program which it prepared, the National Defense Committee of the Chamber said:

"To be effective our efforts must be co-ordinated, in order that each may have its proper place and its maximum power. In bringing about co-ordination and maintaining it, and in giving all endeavors the full force of their inherent powers, business men's organizations have immediate opportunity and obligation to perform all of the services of leadership and assistance for which they are especially qualified and for which they are already prepared. One of the most essential functions in all war problems is advance planning for any emergency and for any condition that may arise in a community or area because of the factors to which it may become subject.

"As a blueprint and guide for such activity, this report lists functions which now engage business organizations and which should be incorporated in whole or in part in every business organization program."

Local Protection

The first item on the business defense program is the protection of local communities. It proposes that business organizations co-operate with the War Department —the commanding officers of the four defense areas— the Office of Civilian Defense and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Another item is the protection, in co-operation with the FBI, of industrial plants against sabotage and espionage by enemy agents.

Attention is also directed to the protection of strategic centers vital to the normal functioning of the community.

"These," the report says, "include water systems, electric power and light plants and systems, gas plants and systems, bridges, railroads, telephone systems, subways and tunnels, harbor facilities, etc. Chambers of commerce should make available to officials of the army and civilian defense all necessary information to permit effective protection of such centers."

Other civilian defense functions which business organizations can perform, in co-operation with other agencies, are:

Protection against air raids;

Evacuation of community populations;

Fire protection;

Transportation;

Emergency medical and relief services;

Maintenance of order.

Day Scheduled Asked

On the subject of "round-the-clock" production the report says:

"Twenty-four-hour, seven-day-week production schedules on army, navy and maritime commission production are now called for by our government. Organized effort by the industries in affected trade and industrial associations is important, as is also joint local activity in putting such schedules into effect, recognizing many of the difficulties involved in such procedure. Every industrial plant and productive enterprise should attain its maximum output and every man should contribute his maximum to such production. Existing law and contracts should be modified promptly in order to make possible this full measure of war production.

"The survival of this nation demands that labor and management settle their present and future difficulties promptly and without interference to production. Legislation to produce this result should be supported by all chambers of commerce and trade associations."

Under the heading, the smaller manufacturer, the report states:

"While many smaller manufacturers are already engaged in production for war effort, the impending shortage of materials makes it imperative that prime contracts and subcontracts be made available to smaller plants in every possible way."

Other problems with which the program deals are essential materials, substitutes, warehousing and stock piling, waste materials, war financing and housing.

Canadian, U. S. Canal Traffic Gains Sharply

OTTAWA (CP)—Freight passing through Canadian and United States locks of the Sault Ste. Marie Canals in November totaled 12,222,942 tons, an increase from 8,642,025 in the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Iron ore passage was 8,190,918 tons, compared with 5,809,999, an increase of 41 per cent.

Traffic using the Welland Ship Canal in November totaled 1,466,136 tons, compared with 1,525,908 in the same month last year, while traffic in the St. Lawrence canals totaled 774,350, compared with 893,008.

National Defense Expenditures High

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The drop in defense spending in November is primarily attributable to the short month and the three holidays in most States. Making allowance for the short month, defense spending for the period reached a new high.

OPM Acts to Halt Sugar Speculation Or Hoarding in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM has frozen sugar stocks in the United States and limited new deliveries by importers and refiners to 1940 levels. The move was designed to "prevent possible hoarding or speculation."

Emphasizing that there was no immediate or imminent sugar shortage, officials said the order would assure normal supplies to industrial and civilian consumers and would prevent further increases in some 500,000 tons of sugar already built up as reserve supplies this year by jobbers, industrial users, and wholesalers.

Under the order, all such stocks in excess of 60 days' supply are frozen immediately, and no receiver may accept delivery of additional sugar from a refiner or importer if his stock on hand exceeds 30 days' supply.

Further, no receiver can accept delivery of more sugar in any one month than he received during the corresponding month of 1940.

The OPM said normal sugar consumption in this country was about 6,800,000 tons, but that consumption this year was running about 1,000,000 tons more.

OPM Orders Stove Makers to Reduce Steel Consumption

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Pointing up Government efforts to conserve iron and steel for war industries, the OPM ordered manufacturers of stoves and other cooking appliances to reduce their consumption of those heavy metals by an average of 35 per cent beginning Jan. 1.

Effective immediately, the OPM froze their supplies of iron and steel at the average daily amounts used during the year ended last June 30. Beginning Dec. 15, no manufacturer will be permitted to use iron and steel in stove covers and lids, and, effective Feb. 1, the industry must discontinue the use of brightwork or trim containing copper, nickel or aluminum.

The broad order, issued by priorities director, Donald M. Nelson, affects about 200 producers employing some 60,000 workers. It was described as a preliminary curtailment to cover the first four months of 1942, with prospects that additional restrictions will be imposed later.

Cooking appliances affected include all types of ranges, stoves, hot plates, combination ranges, camp and trailer stoves, using gas, electricity, coal or wood, kerosene, fuel oil, or gasoline.

Heating stoves were not covered by the limitation.

Ban on Hungarian, Bulgarian Bond Sales

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Trading in two Bulgarian and seven Hungarian bond issues was held up today on the New York Stock Exchange, and indications were that a formal order would be issued confirming the ban.

Transactions in Japanese, German and Italian bonds were halted last week.

The Bulgarian issues affected were Government 7s and 7½s. Kingdom of Hungary 4½s of '79, Budapest 6s of '62, Hungarian Consolidated Municipal Loan 7½s of '45 and 7s of '46, Rina Steel Corp. 7s of '55 and Hungarian Land Mortgage Institute 7½s of '61, Series "A" and "B," were the others held up.

Coffin & Burr Joins Boston Stock Exchange

John A. Paine, of Newton, Mass., Vice-President and Director of the firm of Coffin & Burr, Inc., has been elected a member of the Boston Stock Exchange.

Coffin & Burr is the second corporation to become a member of this exchange in the past few months. Under a recently adopted amendment to the constitution of the exchange, "incorporated firms" who meet the requirements of the exchange are permitted to register as member corporations of the exchange through an officer-director who holds a membership.

The officers and directors of the firm are: Albert T. Armitage, President; Francis E. Frothingham, Vice-President; Pliny Jewell, Vice-President; John A. Paine, Clerk and Vice-President; Henry B. Pennell, Jr., Vice-President; Joseph L. S. Barton, Treasurer; John T. Beach, Assistant Treasurer. Directors: Allston Burr, Pliny Jewell, Francis E. Frothingham, John A. Paine, Henry B. Pennell, Jr., Albert T. Armitage.

More Definite Small Business Aid Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 — A legal go-ahead signal for small business, now standing trembling on the defense sidelines, was urged today at hearings initiated by a special Senate committee, headed by James E. Murray (D) of Montana.

Congressional action to make Government lending facilities available to small firms, pus executive readjustments to encourage priorities, subdividing of contracts, and educational orders for small businesses, were recommended by OPM and senatorial spokesmen.

"We've been trying to coax little business to get into defense work when we ought to be drafting it," declared Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York. "Little business," he said, "shouldn't be hanging around the outside. It should be on the inside, where the plans are made."

Must Use Resources

At least $20,000,000,000 worth of business devoted to civilian production should be converted to armament production, Stacy May, chief of research for OPM, told the committee.

"It is not a question of 'saving small business' or of maintaining standards of living achieved in the past," he declared. "It is a problem of using all of our available resources up to the hilt."

The small business crisis to date has been one of fear of the future, rather than actual closing down of plants for lack of raw materials, Walter F. Finke, chairman of the Small Business Advisory Committee of OPM, admitted to the committee.

Mr. Finke, who is president of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, reported "much fear" but no actual closings among small businesses. He said much of the difficulty has come from the inability of little business men to get information on ways they might participate in the defense program, but he felt that defect was now being remedied. In addition to its "bits and pieces" program, OPM is also taking steps to furnish priorities to keep small businesses going where their services are needed for promotion of national morale and to smooth off the dislocations felt after the war.

Illustrating the vast conversion of civilian industries that must take place if the United States is to reach its 1942 goal of turning $40,000,000,000 of its $110,000,000,000 national income into war effort, Mr. May pointed out that today only about 10,000 of the 40,000 metal working firms in the country now hold defense contracts.

Fog of Fear

Senator Murray explained at the outset that the investigation was motivated by a "fog of fear and apprehension spreading over the country that small business may be wiped out.

"We are witnessing," he said, "a greatly accelerated expansion of monopolies and a squeezing out of the little concern due to difficulty in getting either defense contracts or materials for civilian production, as well as increased difficulty in competing under the trade practices and procedures that have grown up under our big-business system."

Senator Mead pointed to the experience of the Bantam Car Co. of Butler, Pa., developers of the jeep car for the Army, in losing a contract to the Nash Motor Co. because it was too small a firm to benefit from RFC loan policy. A bill to make small businesses eligible for Government loans has been before Congress for several years, it was pointed out.

Swift & Co.'s Net Largest Since 1918

CHICAGO (AP)—Swift & Co. reported earnings for the fiscal year ended November 1 totaled $17,808,725, largest since 1918, compared with $11,183,484 last year.

This was equal to $3.01 per share compared with $1.89 last year. The earnings were realized as a result of sales totaling $1,018,989,223, fourth largest in the company's history, or 32 per cent more than last year. Sales volume in tonnage was 14.6 per cent greater than last year.

U. S. Mints 500,000 Coins For Netherlands Guiana

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed that it has minted 500,000 Dutch 10-cent pieces for the Netherlands Guiana where United States troops are on duty.

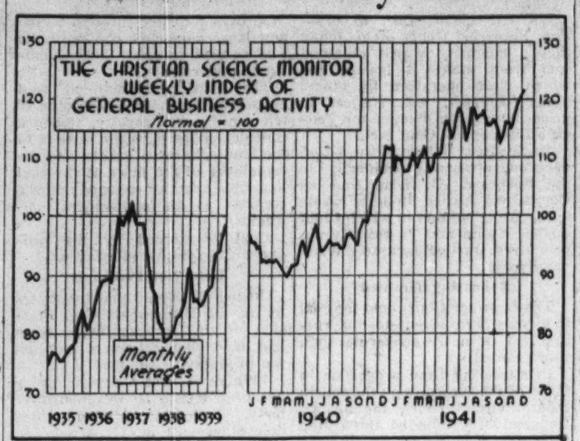
The coin is one-tenth of a guilder which currently is worth about 53 cents. The Philadelphia mint filled the Dutch order.

Domestic coinage in November totaled 9,378,102 as a heavy demand for coins continued. This compares with $7,895,543 in November, 1940.

Lumber Production Off

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended Dec. 6 stood at 125 per cent of the average of the corresponding week, 1935-39, and shipments 118 per cent. Production totaled 230,447,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 2 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Steady Advance



Continuing the steady advance of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity scored a new high for the year, rising to 121.8 (prel.) in the week ended Dec. 6 from 120.6 in the previous week. This compared with 107.5 in the week ended Dec. 7, 1940.

Two of the components advanced; the third declined. Production of electricity rebounded from the second Thanksgiving Day holiday observance to score a new all-time weekly high.

Bank debits outside New York City bounded upward for the usual first-of-the-month bulge of check payments. As with power production, the upturn was greater than anticipated seasonally and the index scored a substantial rise.

A greater than seasonal decline was registered in the third component, miscellaneous freight carloadings, for the first time in several weeks.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 6* 1941	Nov. 29 1941	Dec. 7 1940
Combined index	121.8	120.6	107.5
Bk debits outside NYC	126.3	122.8	101.0
Elec power production	111.8	111.1	104.4
Misc carloadings	127.3	130.0	117.2

*Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market rallied sharply after the crash that followed Pearl Harbor.

It looked like at least a temporary "selling climax." For on Tuesday volume reached 2,500,000, heaviest since the Battle of France and five times the average of recent months, and on Wednesday when the lows were being made the largest volume was in the low-priced stocks and bargain hunters were reported "all around." Margin selling was obviously cleared up by Wednesday, if there is much of any such thing left at the present low level of brokers' loans. Hardest hit in the selling were Pacific Coast shares and the shares of companies which must face more drastic change-overs from civilian to arms production.

It remains to be seen how far the rally will carry or whether the long bear market of the last two years is over. Wednesday's low of around 109 on the Dow-Jones industrials was more than two points below the low of May, 1940, and stocks have obviously broken out of that famous "triangle" which had its top in 1929-1937 and its bottom a line from 1932 through 1938. London and Berlin, it is true, have been in an uptrend for the last year, but London at least was first thoroughly deflated as Britain went into a true totalitarian war economy after Dunkirk, into which this country's economic system has not yet been converted.

Obviously, the war is going to make stockholders' pickings thinner and thinner. First, through higher corporate taxes. Second, through the change-over to arms production, profits on which are lower. Third, through corporate efforts to conserve cash.

Huge Tax Bill

Evidence of the first is Treasury talk of a tax bill for Congress to take up January 15 to raise from $5,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000. This is up to twice as much as the 1941 tax law. Heavy toll is certain to be taken of corporations, with prospects even of the Treasury getting its "invested capital" basis.

Evidence of the second is to be seen in the motor industry. Output last February was round 400,000 pleasure cars. Just before Pearl Harbor the limit for next February was round 200,000 cars. Already this has been cut to 100,000. By the summer it seems unlikely that more than 50,000 cars a month will be put out. This automatically throws the Big Three in the red on their passenger output.

How profitable the arms business is to the auto industry may be recalled from Chrysler's statement last summer that it had made $31,000 profit out of $130,000,000 of arms business. That may be extreme but the margin is definitely much smaller than on civilian output, just as the margin on aircraft production for the U. S. armed services has been much smaller than it was in 1939 and 1940 on British and French orders.

An example of the third threat to stockholders was the First National Bank's cut in its quarterly dividend from $25 to $20 a share. This conservative dividend, once considered "impregnable," was cut not because of lower earnings but presumably to conserve cash and improve capital position; or, to put it another way, "because of the progressive rise in income taxes and the low return on earnings assets and the uncertainties of the future." Other New York banks are now reported considering dividend cuts. This though (1) 1941 earnings even after all taxes are probably somewhat above 1940 earnings; (2) earning assets have increased considerably in the last year; (3) costs are largely controllable now; (4) interest rates are showing a slight upward trend; and (5) in spite of everything the Treasury will probably have to rely on the banks in the next two years for considerable of its war financing.

There are a few paradoxes in the immediate business picture. For one, retail sales are dragging almost down to the level of last year, in dollars, which means below last year in physical volume. That seems unlikely to last. It appears partly due to air-raid fears, partly to public stocking up in recent months, partly to the already impoverished feeling of some parts of the population as they feel income-tax day approaching next March and a withholding tax much earlier than that.

Business Declines

Another paradox is that business activity is down slightly. And it may go down further a little way as civilian output is sharply cut. How long the decline lasts depends on the speed of the change-over to arms production, and the amount of intermediate "priorities unemployment" likely to be produced.

Though commodity prices moved up sharply last week, the war seems likely to bring the rise to an early end for the duration. The schedule for the price-control bill has probably been telescoped, and, more important, it will now have teeth in it. It looks, for instance, as though the farm people will not get that 110 per cent of parity, but only 100 per cent, which itself is slightly above present levels for some of the leading crops.

The week's OPA price ceilings on cocoa, coffee, pepper, fats, and oils, indicates the trend. The United States seems headed rapidly for a total or totalitarian war effort, one aspect of which is price stability.

Such a change-over, incidentally, will probably be vastly more drastic than anything ever before seen in the United States. It will likely make the war economy of 1918 look like laissez faire. In fact, present-day Britain rather than the American economy of the last war provides a more likely pattern. One of its results, for example, will probably be the concentration of non-defense output in so-called "nuclear" plants, which will take over the methods, patents, trade-marks, and sales outlets of the formerly numerous competitors in the field, so that their labor and convertible machinery can be used for arms production.

More Drastic Changes

There are two reasons why the war economy this time will probably involve much more drastic changes than last time. The first is that the technique of totalitarian economics has traveled far in all industrial countries since 1918. The other is that the military situation of the United States is not as secure as it was then.

At that time the American war economy was largely patterned on British experience. The United States then carried this borrowed experience still further. European countries in the 'twenties and 'thirties, then copied American developments, carried them still further in the 'forties. Now this further enriched experience will probably be copied back by the United States and furthed developed.

Corporation bonds fell further than Treasuries. That seemed to mean Federal Reserve support for the Government bond market. The Friday Federal statement confirmed this guess, but only into Wednesday; next Friday's statement will probably show further Federal purchases. The Treasury just got its 2½'s sold in time; last week they dropped to par. But the selling was mostly of bonds of the same issue sold in October. From here on the Treasury is expected to issue more bonds of the same issues outstanding rather than further to increase the variety of its outstanding maturities and coupons. Slightly higher interest rates are expected, but not much higher. Federal rediscount privileges and open-market purchases are likely to hold Government issues near present prices.

Steel Output Rises 1 Point To 97½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States advanced one point, to 97½ per cent of mill capacity, in spite of scrap shortage holding several districts down, according to the magazine Steel.

"Entry of the United States into the World War last week, continues the report, has not yet been reflected in the iron and steel market, aside from a general tightening of nerves and improved morale among all interests. That war requirements will call for even greater production and further curtailment of steel to civilian users is fully recognized and all thinking is along these lines.

Record Production

"Steel, recognized as the basis of all war preparation, is being provided in tonnage never before attained and every possible method to increase output is welcomed. Pending completion of enlarged production facilities the only means by which more steel can be obtained for war use is limiting or cutting off supply to channels not connected with the main object. Already indications are being given of further reduction in automobile output and other articles probably will feel the hand of the Government in heavy restriction. The President has indicated that half the steel formerly going to civilian use will be diverted to war purposes. This would indicate a sharp contraction in peacetime production.

"In an effort to synchronize supply of raw materials OPM has placed allocation of scrap and pig iron under practically one agency, co-ordinating control of these two complimentary materials, largely used by the same type of industrial plants. This is expected to ease the situation to some extent, though small supply of scrap will place an additional burden on pig iron.

"Pig iron production promises to be heavier from now on as additional blast furnace stacks come into production.

Ingot Output High

"Weekly average production of steel ingots in November was second highest in history, 1,624,706 net tons, slightly under the record of 1,634,917 tons in October."

Production in St. Louis gained 10 points to 96 per cent as furnaces were relighted. Chicago advanced 1½ points to 101½ per cent, Detroit 5 points to 90 and Cleveland 2½ points from the revised rate of the previous week, to 94 per cent. New England declined 8 points to 84 per cent as another open hearth was taken off and Wheeling lost 1 point to 94 per cent. Rates were unchanged as follows: Pittsburgh, 98; Youngstown, 92; Birmingham, 90; Eastern Pennsylvania, 87; Buffalo, 79, Cincinnati 91.

Automobile production last week showed a gain with 95,990 cars, compared with 90,205 the previous week. In the corresponding week last year output was 125,625.

Dep't Store Sales Up 9 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that Department Store sales in the week ended Decembr 6 were 9 per cent more than in the corresponding week last year. In the week ended November 29, sales were 15 per cent more than a year ago.

New W. U. Directors

© Harris & Ewing

Top: Walter J. Cummings of Chicago and (below) John A. Stevenson of Philadelphia, elected members of the board of directors of Western Union Telegraph Co. Mr. Cummings is chairman of the board of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., receiver of the Chicago Railways Co., director of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Co. and a member of the administrative council of Loyola University. Mr. Stevenson is President of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., director of the Institute of Life Insurance and American College of Life Underwriters and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

Most of Copper Trade Is Now On 7-Day Week

NEW YORK (AP)—War spread the seven-day week through the copper industry, bringing trade predictions of an output several thousand tons above previous estimates for 1942.

Ancanda Copper Mining Co. and the Butte Miners Union agreed on the longer week, their action alone upping output estimates 2,000 to 3,000 tons a month. Anaconda was producing at its greatest volume in history, 1,200,000,000 pounds a year, or 54 per cent more than the rate of the last half of 1940.

Phelps Dodge Corp. expected to start production within 10 days at its Morenci development, adding 75,000 tons a year to production. Another 60,000 tons annual capacity has been under discussion by Defense Plant Corp.

Phelps Dodge also has gone on a seven-day week at Bisbee and United Verde Properties, while its New Cornelia has been on that basis for some time.

Kennecott Copper Corp., largest domestic producer, is producing at record high levels and has been on a seven-day basis for more than a year.

Added to other prospective increases, trade figures of 1942 production climbed to 1,890,000 tons, nearly 200,000 tons above some previous estimates.

Copper allocation certificates for December arrived during the week and sent consumers scurrying to get endorsements and confirm oral agreements. Prices were firm at 12 cents a pound, Connecticut Valley, for domestic metal and 11¼ cents for export.

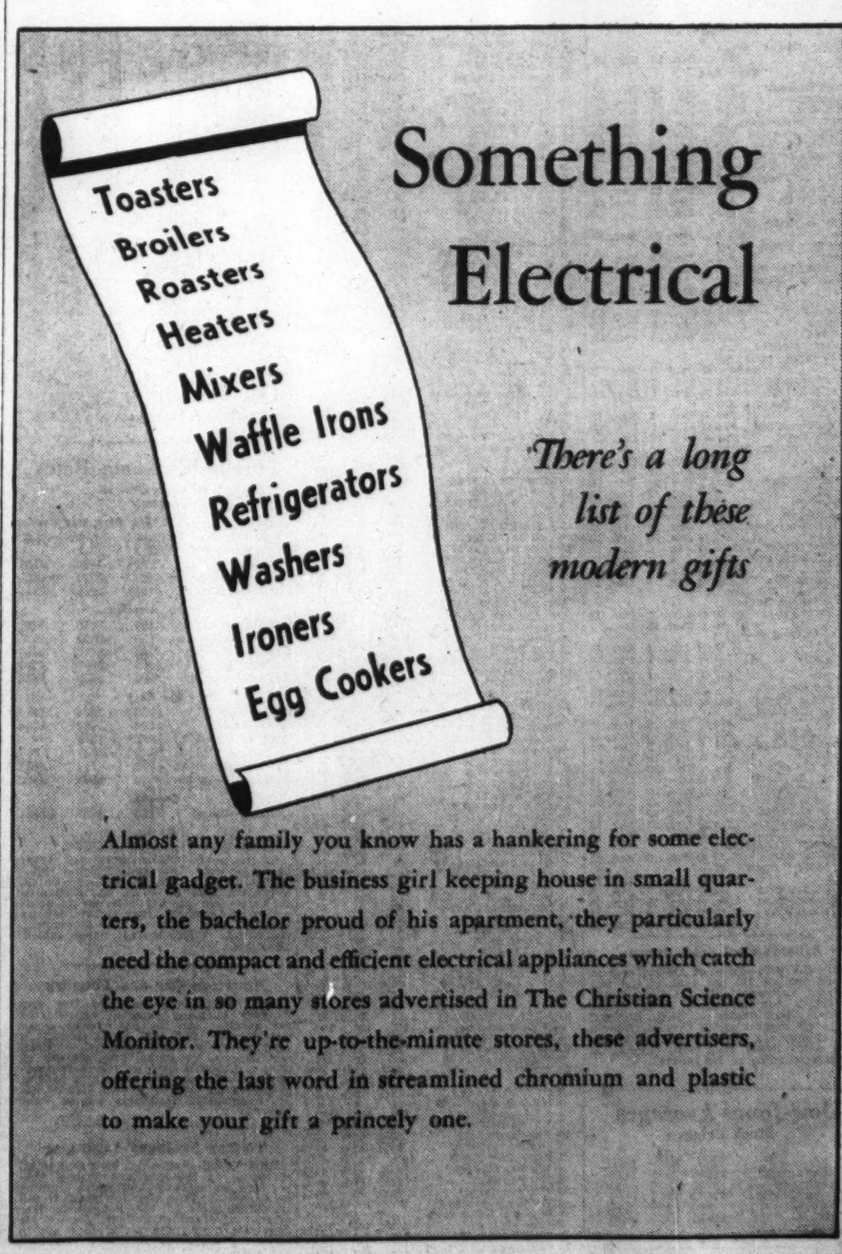
Lead officials will meet this week with Office of Production Management representatives to discuss January allotments and the "emergency pool" for the month. Demand for lead continued in excess of supply at 5.85 cents a pound, New York, and 5.70 cents, St. Louis.

Living Costs Rise In Most Industrial Centers in the U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board said living costs rose during November in 59 of 60 industrial cities surveyed, the increases ranging from .1 of 1 per cent in Sacramento, Calif., to 1.8 per cent in St. Paul. Richmond remained steady.

The median increase was .8 of 1 per cent, recorded for Atlanta, Chicago, Dayton, Des Moines, Providence, Rochester, Spokane, and Wilmington, compared with a 1 per cent increase for the United States as a whole. The increase, the board said, left the cost of living still 8 per cent under that of November, 1929, and under that of the period from 1918 to December, 1930.

During the past year increases of 6.5 to 14 per cent have occurred in the 56 cities for which the board had reports, it said. The Nation's increase in the same period was 8.7 per cent.


Toasters
Broilers
Roasters
Heaters
Mixers
Waffle Irons
Refrigerators
Washers
Ironers
Egg Cookers
Something Electrical
'There's a long list of these modern gifts
Almost any family you know has a hankering for some electrical gadget. The business girl keeping house in small quarters, the bachelor proud of his apartment, they particularly need the compact and efficient electrical appliances which catch the eye in so many stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor. They're up-to-the-minute stores, these advertisers, offering the last word in streamlined chromium and plastic to make your gift a princely one.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Court Ruling Hits Workers In Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today, in litigation involving the District of Columbia income tax, that "persons are domiciled here who live here and have no fixed and definite intent to return and make their homes where they were formerly domiciled."

Justice Jackson delivered the 6-to-0 decision, affecting a large number of Government employes in the District of Columbia.

Difficult Decision

Mr. Jackson said that "the question of domicile is a difficult one of fact to be settled only by a realistic and conscientious review of the many relevant practices (and frequently conflicting) indicia of where a man's home is and according to the established modes of proof."

Explaining that the tribunal held that "a man does not acquire a domicile in the district simply by coming here to live for an indefinite period of time while in the Government service," Mr. Jackson listed a number of items which should be considered in determining the question.

"Whether or not one votes where he claims domicile is highly relevant but by no means controlling," Justice Jackson, said, adding:

Also of great significance is the nature of the position which brings one to or keeps him in the service of the Government: whether continuous or emergency, special or war-time in character; whether requiring fixed residence in the district or only intermittent stays; whether entailing monetary sacrifices or betterment; and whether political or non-political.

Reverses Appeals Court

"Those dependent upon the action of a local constituency on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November are of course loath to leave their local identifications behind when taking up Government duties in Washington."

The opinion reversed a decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia holding that two Government employees were not taxable. The Supreme Court directed further proceedings to determine whtheer, in the light of its decision, the tax should be imposed.

Chief Justice Stone and Justice Roberts and Reed did not participate.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Nashua Mfg Co, pf	$6.25	1st	Dec. 18	Dec. 12

Extra

Am Optical Co	50c		Dec. 15	Dec. 6
Barlington Mills	50c		Dec. 23	Dec. 8
Link Belt	50c		Dec. 27	Dec. 17
Locke Stl Chain	10c		Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Melville Shoe	25c		Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Penny (J C) Co	$2		Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Phoenix Ins (Hart)	$1		Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Provident Am Wash Ins	40c		Dec. 23	Dec. 5
Safeway Stores	50c		Dec. 22	Dec. 12

Initial

Pitts Stl Co pr pf	$2.75		Dec. 19	Dec. 12

Irregular

Allied Mills	50c		Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Kleinert Rubber	30c		Dec. 23	Dec. 10
Prefect Circle	60c		Jan.	Dec. 10
Superior Oil (Del)	$5		Dec. 27	Dec. 12
United Paperboard pf	$4.60		Dec. 17	Dec. 10

Resumed

McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd	25c		Dec. 10	Nov. 28

Year End

Adams Express	30c		Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Am Airlines	$1.80		Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Breeze Corp	$1.50		Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Climax Molybdenum	$1		Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Fairchild Aviation	75c		Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Fundamental Inv	35c		Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Lockheed Aircraft	$2		Dec. 22	Dec. 10
McLoulin Stl Corp	75c		Dec. 27	Dec. 12
Midland Stl Prod	$1.50		Dec. 15	Dec. 8
Do noncumm	50c		Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Miller Falls Co	50c		Dec. 23	Dec. 13
Reliance Mfg	60c		Dec. 31	Dec. 18
Squibb & Sons (E R)	60c		Dec. 24	Dec. 13
Transue Wms Steel Forge	62½c		Dec. 20	Dec. 13
United Eng & Fdry	$1		Dec. 20	Dec. 12
Wellington Fund, Inc	20c		Dec. 29	Dec. 16

Regular

Ala Pow, $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 16
American Airlines, Inc., $4.25 cum conv pf	$1.06¼	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Amer Express Co	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Amer Optical Co	25c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 20
Bankers Trust Co (N Y)	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Ch West house Ltd	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Climax Molybd	30c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Cooper-Bessemer pr pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Dela R R	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Duplan Silk Corp	$1	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Do pf	30c		Dec. 29	Dec. 11
Do	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Elec Auto Lite	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Filsne's (Wm) Sons	75c		Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 26	Jan. 16
First Nat Stores	62½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Great Western Sug	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Hanover Bk&Tr NY	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 17
Institutional Sec Ltd (Bk Group Shares)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Interstate Tel pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Class "A"	2c		Dec. 15	Dec. 3
Jersey Central P & L Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Link Belt	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Lion Oil Ref	50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Locke Steel Chain	25c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 12
Marine Midland Tr (N Y)	30c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 15
Minn M & Mfg	30c	Q	Dec. 19	Dec. 12
Nashua M Co 1 pf	60c	Q	Dec. 12	Dec. 5
No Cent Ry	$2	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Penney (J C) Co	$2	S	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Phoenix Ins (Hart)	75c		Dec. 27	Dec. 11
Pocahontas Fuel	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Prov Wash Ins	$1		Dec. 16	Nov. 29
Prudential Invest	25c		Dec. 30	Dec. 5
Safeway Stores	5c		Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Do pf	75c	Q	Dec. 22	Dec. 10
Scuibb (E R) & Sons 85 pf ser A np	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 12
Sun Life Assur of Can	$1.25	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Teck Hughes G M	$3.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Thi Aircraft Prod	10c	Q	Feb. 2	Jan. 9
West NY & P Ry	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 10
Do	$1.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
	$1.25	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31

Alberta Coal Sales Jump

OTTAWA (CP)—Sales of Alberta coal in Ontario jumped 187 per cent in the last 1940, it was announced by the Coal Administrator, J. McC. Stewart. shipped to Ontario totaled 135,544 as, while 56,627 tons were shipped in corresponding period of 1940.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
oday's close*	111.23	25.93	14.03
et change	.49	.28	—.03
revious close	110.73	24.71	14.06
ll high	133.89	30.88	20.88
ll low	109.01	24.25	14.03

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 2s 50-48 Mch	102.1	102.1	102.1
1 3s 55-51	110.28	110.28	110.28
2 2½s 60-55	110.10	110.10	110.10
11 2½s 72-67	100.6	100.4	100.5

New York City Bonds

12 3s 80	106	105¾	106

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	87	87	87
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	72	72
4 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	62	61½	62
10 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57	56	56⅝
6 Allis Chalm cvc 4s 52	107½	107	107¼
16 Am & For P5s 2030	62	62	62
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103	103	103
2 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
2 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
5 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107½	107⅝
175 Am T & T 3s '56	108⅛	108½	108⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	42	42	42
3 Ann Arbor 4s '95	65	65	65
10 AT & SF 4s '95	103⅜	103½	103½
3 AT & SF aj 4s '95 st	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 A C Line cfc 4s '52	87	87	87
4 A C Line 4½s '64	69	69	69
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
16 B & O 1st mig '48 st	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
40 B & O '95 st A	58½	57⅜	57⅞
1 B & O '95 st C	30	29½	29⅝
3 B & O 2060 st D	32¾	32¾	32¾
14 B & O '96 st P	29½	29½	29½
84 B & O cv '60 st	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
19 B & O SW '50 st	30⅞	30½	30⅝
18 B & O PLE&WV 4s'51st	39½	38⅝	38¾
13 B & O 4s '48	48¼	48	48
2 Bang & Ar cn 4s '51	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
8 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	50	49⅞	50
2 Bang & Ar 5s '53	95	95	95
24 Can Pac 4½s 60	77⅛	77¼	79
2 Can of ga 5s 59 C	64	64	65
8 Can Pac cn 4s 55	2½	2½	2½
5 Can NY Pow 3⅜s 62	101½	101½	101½
57 Can Pac 5s 60	107½	107½	107½
6 Can Pac 1st 4s 49	46¾	46¾	46½
10 Can RR NJ 5s 87	68½	68½	68½
8 Can RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛
1 ChpP&F 3¾s 5'50	12	11⅞	11⅞
9 C&O 4½s 92	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 C&O 3½s 96 D	129½	129½	129½
5 C&O rfg 3½s 56E	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
20 Chi&Alton 3s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 CB&Q rfg 4s 71 A	13⅝	13	13½
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	71	70¼	71
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	64½	64	64½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	74¾	73⅞	74¾
2 CBQ 3½s Ill coup	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 ChiE Ill inc 97	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	22⅞	22½	22⅞
2 Chi IL 6s 66	35½	35½	35½
201 CMStPac 5s 75	6¼	6¼	6¼
97 CMSPP aj 5s 2000	9⅛	8¾	9⅛
6 CM&SP 4½s 89P	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39⅛	38	39½
7 CM&SP 4½s 89E	39	38	39
23 CM&SP gen 4s 89	38	39	39
2 Chi&NW 6½s 36	37	37	37
44 Chi&NW cv 4½s 2037	24	24	24
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chi&NW cv 4½s 2037C	14½	13¾	13½
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	13½	13¼	13¼
7 Chi & NW 3½s 87	20	20	20
1 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 CRI & P 4s 88	11¼	11	11¼
67 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17½	17½	17½
1 CSL & NO 5s 51	91	91	91
1 Ch Ut Sta 3¾s 63	70	70	70
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Cn Un Term 3¾s 69	95	95	95
19 CCC&StL 4½s 77	112	112	112
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 STL	44½	44¼	44½
1 Clev Stn Lfue 4½s 61	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	76	76	76
1 ClevUnTerm5s'72	81	81	81
1 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	67½	66⅞	66⅞
4 Col & So 4½s 80	59¼	59⅛	59⅛
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	15	14¾	14¾
100 Columbia G 5s 52 May	10	10	10
1 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	99¼	100	100
46 Coml Mack Inc 69ww	108½	108½	108½
2 Comwith Ed 3½s 58	30	30	30
3 Comwith Ed cv3½s 58	109½	109½	109½
3 Comwith Ed cv3½s 58	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Conn R&L 4½s 51 st	108	108	108
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103½	103½	103½
5 Con Edis 3½s 56	107	107	107
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	103¾	103⅝	103⅞
5 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	104¾	104½	104½
3 Cnn Nat Ry 4s 56	109½	109½	109½
2 Contin tal Oil 2¾s 48	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
4 Crucible Stel 3¼s 55	95	95	95
11 Curtis Pub 6s 55	21	20½	21
5 Dayton P & L 3s 70	93½	93¼	93½
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	105⅝	105¾	105⅝
3 D & R G 4½s 36	50½	50	50½
10 D & R G 4s 36	10¼	10¼	10¼
13 D & R G West 5s 55	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
4 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 D & R G West 5s 78	¾	¾	¾
1 Det Ed 3½s 66	10½	10½	10½
7 Det T Tun 4½s 61	109½	109½	109½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	96¼	96	96¼
31 Erie rfg 5s 67	107¼	107¼	107¼
25 Erie rfg 5s 75	27	26¾	26¾
49 Erie 4½s 2015 wf	27½	26¾	27½
11 Erie 4s 95 wi	52¼	51½	52¼
10 Erie gen lien 4s 96	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
3 Erie cv 4s 53 B	60	59½	60
32 Firestone T&R 3s 61	55½	55½	55½
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	96¾	96½	96½
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
2 Fond Jc&G 2-4s 82 ct	2	2	2
3 Francis Bug 6s 56	72	71¼	71¼
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94¾	94	94¾
26 Goodrich 4½s 56	103⅜	102⅝	103
4 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	84	84	84
9 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	84	84	84
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97	96¾	97
5 Gt Nor 3⅜s 67	76	76	76
3 Gulf Mob & Nor 5s	64	64	64
19 Hudson Coal 5s52A	109	109	109
45 Hudson Riv 5s 57	36½	36	36½
34 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	36	35½	35⅝
2 Ill Cent 5s 52	8½	8½	8½
11 Ill Cen 4s 52	102	102	102
29 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	39¾	39¼	39¼
11 Ill Cen 4½s 66	37¾	37½	37¾
13 Ill Cen 5s 55	36¾	36	36¾
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45	43	45
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	39¾	40¼
20 In Gt Nor aj 6s 52	36½	36½	36½
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	11¼	11¼	11¼
29 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	22¼	22	22
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104	104	104
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	37½	36¾	37½
2 Int T&T 5s 55	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 KCPt&KCMet 4s 36	37¼	37¼	37¼
3 KCPt&KM 4s 36 ct	36½	36½	36½
10 KC South 5s 50	66½	66½	66½
1 KC Term 4s 60	109	109	109
2 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	107	107	107
1 Lac Gas 6s 62	75	75	75
1 Leh&N End 4s 65A	93	93	93
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	71	71	71
6 Leh Val 4s2003 st	68	68	68
16 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	26¾	26¾	26¾
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	93	93	93
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	79¼	79¼	79¼
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	95½	95½	95½
1 Louis & N 4s 60 B	88	88	88
5 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	105	105	105
5 Maine Cen 4½s 60	101K	101¾	101¾
9 Manati Sug 4s 57	48½	48¼	48½
9 McKess&Rob 3½s 50	45¾	45	45¾
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	104½	104¼	104½
1 Mich Cen Gas 4s 63	110½	110½	110½
20 Mil Sparts&NW 4s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	18½	18½	18½
20 MSP&SSM 5½s 49	3¼	3	3
20 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	¾	¾	¾
6 M-K-T 5s 62A	9¾	9	9
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62	23¾	23½	23½
3 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	7¾	7¾	7¾
9 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	2½	2½	2½
73 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	10½	10¼	10½
26 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
30 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	24¼	24	24¼
30 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	24	23¾	24
2 Mohawk Inc 5s 61	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Mor&Essex 5s 55	77¼	77¼	77¼
15 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	35¼	35	35¼
35 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	31⅜	31	31
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	36½	34¾	36
8 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	64	64	64
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	104½	104½	104½
3 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	58½	58½	58½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	124	124	124
46 NYC rfg 5s 2013	41	41	41
83 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48½	48	48½
2 NYC cn 4s 98	44¼	43¾	44¼
10 NYC 3¾s 46	49½	49½	49½
1 NYC cv 3½s 52	93	93	93
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	48	48	48
1 NYC La 4s 2½s 98	75½	75½	75½
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 NYChic&StL 5½s 74 A	48¾	48¾	48¾
27 NYChic&StL 4½s 78	72½	72½	72½
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	61	60½	60¾
4 NY Lack&W 4½s 73A	100	100	100
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	50½	50½	50½
2 NYNH&H clt 4s 40	27¾	27¾	27¾
36 NYNH&H 4½s 67	47	47	47
7 NYNH&H 4s 56	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 NYNH&H 4s 57	23¾	23½	23½
3 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	4	4	4
3 NY W&Bost 4½s 48	106	106	106
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	31¾	31½	31¾
2 Nor Pac 3s 2047C	57½	56¾	57½
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047D	48½	48½	48½
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	48¼	48	48¼
8 Nor Pac 4s 47	45¼	44½	45¼
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¾	40	40¾
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	40¼	40	40¼
5 Ogden & L Ch 4s 48	108	107½	108
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	45½	45½	45½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108¼	108¼	108¼
22 Oklahoma G&E 4s 48	103	103	103

Firm Leasing Coal Mines Held Subject to Price-Fixing Law

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Supreme Court held today that a company which obtained coal from mines it leased, but which were operateed by others under contract, was subject to price-fixing provisions of the Federal Bituminous Coal Act.

Justice Reed delivered the 5-to-3 decision, applying specifically to the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. Justice Roberts wrote a dissenting opinion in which Chief Justice Stone and Justice Byrnes concurred. Justice Jackson did not participate.

Rehearing Granted

The Supreme Court held the coal to be exempt in a four-to-four ruling last term. A rehearing then was granted.

In appealing from a decision in favor of the company by the fourth federal circuit court; the Justice Department contended the ruling "approves a device through which any large consumer can purchase coal at prices below those established under the act."

The Justice Department said Seaboard "arranged to pay nine or ten cents a ton royalty, under a contract or lease, to the owners of the land or mineral rights, and the remainder of the price of the coal to a mine operator engaged under a contract as an independent contractor."

Coal "consumed by the producer" is exempt under the act.

Held Not Producer

Justice Reed said that the director of the Bituminous Coal Division of the Interior Department had held that Seaboard was not the producer of the coal.

"Where as here a determination has been left to an administrative body," Justice Reed added, "this delegation will be respected and the administrative conclusion left untouched."

To which Justice Roberts replied in the dissent:

"This court obviously fails in performing its duty and abdicates it function as a court of review if it accepts, as the opinion seems to do, the director's definition of 'producer' and then proceeds to accommodate the meaning of related provisions to the pre-determined definition."

Ickes Puts Making Of Aviation 'Gas' On War-Time Basis

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has issued orders placing the manufacture of aviation gasoline under his control on a war-time basis.

The orders provide that no aviation gasoline can be made, sold or shipped except with his approval and that anti-trust laws will not stand in the way of any steps he finds necessary to make "even-mounting supplies" available "in the swiftest possible manner."

Mr. Ickes said the orders, issued with the approval of the Justice Department, include authority for oil companies to engage in "pooling" operations under his direction to expedite production.

Such operations, normally forbidden by anti-trust laws, will permit companies to combine production, transportation and refining facilities and to sell, lend and exchange among themselves their stocks of crude oil, gasoline and blending agents as well as patents and processes.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.24⅞	1.23¾	1.23⅞	1.24
Minneapolis			1.17⅝	1.17⅝
Kansas City	1.19¼	1.18⅛	1.18⅜	1.18⅞
Winnipeg	.74⅛	.73⅜	.73⅜	.73⅝
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.27⅞	1.26⅛	1.27	1.27⅛
Minneapolis	1.23⅛	1.22⅛	1.22⅝	1.22⅞
Kansas City	1.22⅛	1.21⅛	1.21⅝	1.21⅞
Winnipeg	.78	.77⅞	.77⅞	.77⅞
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.28⅜	1.27⅛	1.27⅝	1.27⅞
Minneapolis	1.24⅛	1.23⅛	1.23⅝	1.23⅝
Kansas City	1.22⅝	1.21⅛	1.21⅝	1.21⅞
Winnipeg	.79⅛	.78⅝	.78⅝	.78⅞
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.79	.78⅜	.78⅜	.78⅝
Kansas City			.72⅝	.72⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	.84⅛	.83⅛	.83⅝	.83⅞
Kansas City	.79⅛	.79	.79	.78⅛
Oats				
Chicago	.51⅜	.51	.51⅛	.51⅜
Minneapolis			.51⅜	.51⅜
Winnipeg	.47⅛	.46⅞	.47	.46⅞
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	.67⅞	.67	.67	.67⅛
May	.74⅛	.73⅛	.73⅛	.73⅝
July	.78⅛	.78⅛	.78⅛	.78⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	9.75	9.77	9.75	9.77	9.75
January	9.90	9.92	9.90	9.92	9.95
March	11.27	11.32	11.25	11.32	11.32
July	11.40	11.52	11.45	11.52	11.45
	11.70	11.72	11.67	.72	11.63

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	1.65	1.66⅛	1.65	1.66⅛	1.71
May	1.69⅛	1.72¾	1.69⅛	1.69⅞	1.73⅝
July	1.70⅛	1.73	1.70⅛	1.70⅝	1.76⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	99.0	99.1	99.0	99.1	99.0
May	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.3b	98.2
July	97.8b	98.0a	....	....	97.5

Tops

March	127.3	128.1	127.3	128.1	127.0
May	126.1	126.1	126.1	126.1b	126.0
July	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.1b	125.2

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

Dec.	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	16.29	16.29	16.29	16.28	16.21
May	16.89	16.95	16.75	16.86	16.81
July	17.06	17.10	16.89	17.01	16.75
October	17.11	17.14	16.93	17.04	16.80
	17.18	17.18	16.93	17.06	16.85

Sugar

N Y March	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
No. 3					
World May	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
No. 4	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.73

Hides

December	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00
June	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00
b Bid.	....	....	....	15.00b	15.00

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.51	8.57	8.50	8.54	8.55
May	8.51	8.55	8.50	8.54	8.51

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.29	6.29	6.20	6.15b	6.27
bBid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*December	33.50	33.60	33.50	33.60	33.60
*January	33.50	33.75	33.85	33.75	33.70
*February	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
*March	34.00b	34.30a	....	....	34.30

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†December	32.85	33.00	32.80	32.70	32.25
†January	31.75	31.75	31.75	31.50	31.90

* S.s. † R.s. b Bid a Asked.

Potatoes

January	2.87	2.87	2.80	2.82	2.89
March	3.01	3.04	2.94	3.03	3.07

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley, 12.00; export, f. a. s New York, 11.25. Tin steady; spot and forward, 52.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.85, St. Louis 5.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 8.25. Pig iron, No. 2, f. o. b eastern Pennsylvania, virgin 90 per cent 15.00. Antimony, Chinese spot, 16.50 nominal. Platinum, pure, 38.00. Chinese wolframite 34.00-36.00 nominal. Domestic scheelite, 33.00-36.00 nominal.

Cotton Consumption Tops '40

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during November totaled 849,123 bales of lint and 117,628 bales of linters, compared with 953,600 and 132,006 during October this year, and 741,170 and 107,892 during November last year

Domei Correspondent in U. S. Denounces Japan's Treachery

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Clarke H. Kawakami, for seven years a correspondent for Domei, the official Japanese news agency, yesterday denounced Japan's treacherous attack on the United States as "the blackest and most shameful page in Japanese history."

Mr. Kawakami, an American citizen, born in the United States and educated at Harvard University, resigned as Domei's correspondent when he received news of the Japanese attack on Hawaii.

Yesterday he informed newspaper colleagues in a letter that he planned to enlist in the American Army to do his bit toward "crushing forever" the type of "militarist rule which drugs and drags peaceful people into war, wherever it exists." His letter was made public by the State Department.

His father, K. K. Kawakami, a Japanese subject, has resided in the United States for 40 years, writing for Japanese and American newspapers and magazines, and is the author of several books. Kawakami, Sr., was taken into custody for questioning and is under detention by the Immigration Service at Gloucester City, N. J. Mrs. Kawakami is an American.

Young Kawakami asserted he had many friends in Japan who would be deeply distressed if they knew the facts, but that he knew that "very little of what we have reported ever came to the knowledge of the Japanese public."

Shocked by Japan's Action

The text of Mr. Kawakami's letter follows:

I want to thank you and the others of my friends in the State Department press room, who were so kind as to call me up and express their sympathy, from the very bottom of my heart. The terrible suddenness of events gave me no opportunity to bid you all farewell and to tell you how much I have appreciated working with you all in friendship during the last many months. I want to do that now.

I cannot tell you how deeply I was shocked by Japan's action. As you know, my father has spent the best part of his life working for peace between Japan and this country, and in my seven years' work for Domei I have constantly tried to do the same. It is the deepest and most painful disappointment to us now to realize that all our efforts have been in vain.

Until the last we thought and hoped that something might still be done to avert a conflict. Now, however, it seems clear that throughout the last two months, since Tojo became Premier, Japan's mind was already made up for war, and that she kept the pretense of negotiating with this country only in order to gain time for the completion of her war preparations.

Shameful Page of History

That shameful double-dealing, coupled with the equally shameful manner in which she launched her attacks on Sunday, without warning, indicates how completely the militarists in Tokyo have gone over to the methods of Hitler and the Nazis. Not only I but my father, too, feel that these acts constitute the blackest and most shameful page in Japanese history.

I have, in Japan, many good friends who must feel deeply and honestly ashamed of what their Government has done, and who would feel even more ashamed if they had been allowed to know all the facts. I can say that we, who represented Domei here in Washington, always did our best to report the facts fully and truthfully, but in recent months I know that very little of what we reported ever came to the knowledge of the Japanese public.

It makes me sad to think that these good Japanese friends of mine, who did not want war, will have to suffer and die in the struggle equally with those who have swallowed the murderous philosophy of Naziism and therefore welcome war with this country.

False Kind of Patriotism

Yet, for the sake of future Japanese generations, as well as for the sake of peoples everywhere, it is necessary that this type of militarist rule, which drugs and drags peaceful people into war, be crushed forever, wherever it exists. It is a sad paradox that this can only be accomplished by using the same bloody methods as those we are fighting against, but in the end, if we do not let the use of these methods warp our minds into forgetting the principles and ideals for which we fought, we shall have an opportunity to build a better world for the future—better for the peoples of both victors and vanquished.

Knowing my background and education, you can understand why I could never subscribe to that sort of blind patriotism which says "My country, right or wrong." That is the kind of patriotism, it seems to me, that one would expect from Germans, Japanese or some other regimented people. But because, in this war, I feel that America is so clearly in the right, I hope that I shall be allowed to give my services in whatever capacity I may be acceptable.

As soon as my father, who is now being held at Gloucester City, N. J., is allowed to return home to the family, and as soon as I can straighten out my own financial affairs and the status of my wife, I plan to enlist in the Army. Perhaps they will suspect me of being a "fifth columnist" but I hope—if need be, with the assistance of you and my other friends in the press room of the State Department—to convince them of my sincerity.

Well, that's all I have to say, except to ask you to remember me to the people in C. I. (Current Information) and to my friends down in the press room. I hope I shall have a chance to see you all again, but in the meanwhile let me join you in wishing most sincerely for victory and for peace when victory is won!

Yours sincerely,

CLARKE

9 Face Execution, 48 Go to Prison As Italian Plotters

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 15 (AP)—Nine of 60 persons accused of conspiring against the Italian State have been sentenced to capital punishment after a trial at Trieste, the Swiss telegraph agency reported in a dispatch from Rome.

Forty-eight others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 to 30 years, while the remaining three were acquitted, the dispatch said.

The defendants had been accused of plotting to blow up bridges, participating in the sabotage of munitions plants, planning subversive acts with Yugoslav elements, and conspiring to assassinate Premier Mussolini in 1938.

26 Passengers Arrive From Hawaii on Clipper

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 (AP)—Twenty-six passengers arrived yesterday from Hawaii by Clipper plane.

They were not permitted to talk directly to newspapermen, but the Navy and Pan American Airways issued a joint press release quoting the passengers as saying morale was high among the people who had been under fire in the Japanese attack. Yesterday's arrivals were the first airplane passengers to leave Hawaii since the outbreak of war.

Canada to Ration Gas April 1; Rubber and Metals Conserved

OTTAWA, Dec. 15—From April 1, 1942, gasoline will be rationed in Canada. A step of the kind has long been mooted but it came to a head with the outbreak of war in the Pacific. It falls quite naturally in line with restrictions placed on the civilian consumption of rubber. Most of the saving will be in the curtailment of private car driving. Private cars are placed in a special or basic category and each car will be allowed a stated number of gas units for the year.

Tourists motoring in Canada "will be entitled to purchase gasoline to the same relative extent as Canadians who drive cars which fall within the basic category." The order from the Department of Munitions and Supply says that commercial vehicles will be alloted gasoline "up to their proved normal requirements."

Following Canada's prohibition last week on the sale of new rubber tires, the Control Board of the Department of Munitions and Supply has issued an order that no crude rubber or latex may be started in process until Jan. 2 next. New regulations covering the whole rubber industry will be announced by the end of the year.

War Halts Rubber

The measures, which parallel to some degree the regulations imposed in the United States, are designed to conserve all available rubber for war purposes. A large proportion of Canada's imports of rubber has been coming from Malaya, now under attack by the Japanese. Shipping from the British Colony through the South China Sea is, of course, likely to be dislocated for some time. Other sources of rubber, the Netherlands East Indies, Burma, and Ceylon are close to the war zone. The appeal to the loyalty of manufacturers and distributors is expected to furnish a complete answer to the prohibition, but drastic penalties will be put into effect in case of infraction.

The rubber regulations are immediate and imperative but, civilian consumption of a wide range of war essentials already being restricted will be further harnessed. This is a natural result of the war in the Pacific. Canadians recognize that rapidly expanding war production in the United States, as well as our own growing war factory output, will mean that the closest possible watch over all civilian use of raw materials which might be needed for the factories will have to be kept in both countries.

Canadians have become accustomed to being deprived of peacetime needs and "can take it." Donald Gordon, Chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, said that restricted imports will mean rationing of a number of civilian commodities. "I can't say that there is any relief in sight," he went on, "We shall continue pressing down. War needs must be served. The import situation would be settled perhaps next week if the Japs are given the licking they've got coming."

Metal Conservation

At the same time, further steps have been taken to conserve essential metals. The manufacture of a wide range of articles which use steel and other metals "essential to the war effort" will be regulated or eliminated. The order includes such household appliances as electric broilers, percolators, toasters, electric tea kettles, waffle irons, etc. It applies as well to metal beds, metal furniture, lockers, shelving, and cabinets. Toys, skates, and bicycles are included in the wide list of products "of which metal is a chief component in volume or in value."

The effect of the order, it is stated, will be not only to release valuable war materials but "labor badly needed for war industries will become available."

British Sink Italian Troopship

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—British submarines were credited today with sinking a 12,000-ton ship believed to have been an Italian transport and with damaging or destroying a half-dozen smaller vessels, two of which, the Admiralty said, were picked off in the harbor of Candia in German-Occupied Crete.

The 12-000-ton ship, which was attacked in convoy, resembled the Italian liner Virgilio, a communiqué said.

"It is known that ships of this type have been used as troop transports," the bulletin added.

The foray into the harbor of Candia, the Admiralty declared, resulted in the torpedoing and sinking of a supply ship and a salvage tug.

Other results achieved in submarine attacks on Axis Mediterranean supply lines are:

An Italian ship of the Ramb class damaged by torpedoes. (Lloyd's register lists four ships in this class, all of about 3,660 tons. Seizure of one of the group, the Ramb IV, was claimed by the British last July, while another, the Ramb I, was reported sunk by the British cruiser Leander in March.)

Two supply ships of medium size attacked while under the protection of a destroyer and one damaged by a torpedo hit.

A medium-sized supply ship, a schooner and a caïque (small fishing boat) sunk by gunfire.

[Rome today admitted loss of two light cruisers in the Mediterranean. Britain had earlier announced sinking of two Italian cruisers and possible sinking of a third.]

King George Holds Quiet Anniversary

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP)—King George VI celebrated his forty-sixth anniversary yesterday with Queen Elizabeth and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose at a country home somewhere in England amid messages of congratulations from all parts of the Empire.

Messages came from President Roosevelt, Queen Mother Mary and other members of the Royal Family, from Prime Minister Churchill and the governors general of the dominions.

The King and Queen attended morning church services and entertained soldiers at a rehearsal of a pantomime, "Cinderella," in which the Princesses and their friends from a near-by town are taking part.

Italian Plane Hops From Natal for Europe

RECIFE, Brazil, Dec. 15 (AP)—An Italian Lati Line plane took off for Europe from Natal Dec. 13 but a German diplomatic courier who was to have been aboard failed to arrive by German Condor plane from Maceio until several hours after the Italian plane left.

A Lati plane from Europe is expected at Natal. Lati and Condor schedules are expected to be greatly curtailed if not shut off altogether by gasoline rationing of South American governments.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Dec. 21, Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m); chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Jan. 4; Feb. 1.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Jan. 4; Feb. 1.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m, WJAX, 930kc, on Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Jan. 11; Feb. 8.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Dec. 21.
Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WOLF, 1490kc, on Dec. 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Dec. 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m.; KFOX, 1280kc, on Dec. 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Jan. 4; Feb. 1.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Dec. 21; Jan. 4, 18; Feb. 1, 15.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, Dec. 28; Jan. 11, 25; Feb. 8, 22.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on Dec. 21; Jan. 18; Feb. 15.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BEACON ST., BOSTON—3 rooms, river view, near The Christian Science Mother Church. Will rent from Jan. 1. References. Box P-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

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Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large, bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

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N. Y. C. Riverside (114)—Studio-room, private home near subway and bus; woman; references exchanged. Evenings and Sunday, MO. 2-9384.

N. Y. C., 532 West 111th St. (Apt. 66)—Attractive single rooms, $4.00-$5.00; kitchen privileges; near church; elevator. Ca. 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 222 W. 83rd—Beautiful, large, outside room, private bath, with private family; gentlemen. Cohen, Apt. 5-F. Call 6 to 8 p. m.

HELP WANTED—MEN

A MAN
experienced in handling real estate, repairs, rentals, collections, etc.; also clerical experience with property accounts; permanent position; medium wage; reply must state age, dependents, experience and salary required. Box P-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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WOMAN wishing a good home in the country to assist in simple household of one elderly lady. Write Box B-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BISQUE, Dresden, Worcester, Lowestoft, Lustre, china, Sandwich glass, paper-weights, silver, paintings; furn. Box P-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Mrs. Gladys Park, Representative for AVON COSMETICS

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OPEN EVENINGS

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By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 26.
San Francisco (Auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 2:30 p. m., Dec. 21.
Santa Maria: Santa Maria Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 21.

Indiana

Warsaw: Warsaw High School, 3 p. m., Dec. 21.

Kansas

Larned: City Auditorium, 3 p. m., Dec. 21.

Maryland

Annapolis: Annapolis High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 21.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 22.
New York (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 171 Macdougal Street, 3 p. m., Dec. 21.

Oklahoma

Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 22.

Oregon

Lake Grove: Auditorium, Lake Grove School, 8 p. m., Dec. 23.

Pennsylvania

Chester: Odd Fellows Temple, Eighth and Sproul Streets, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 21.

Texas

El Paso: Scottish Rite Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 22.
Houston (First Church): San Jacinto High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Dec. 23. Radiocast Station KXYZ, 1470 kilocycles.
Kingsville: A. and I. College Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 21.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON (Continued)

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SINCE 1904
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MAINE

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MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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Delight her with a Gift from
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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Let Us Help You
Lasting Gifts Joyfully Received
Reasonably Priced $1.00 up
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

KICKERNICK
Style, Freedom, Poise
UNDERTHINGS OF DISTINCTION
SPEARE DRY GOODS CO.
138-140 Main St., Nashua, N. H.

GIFTS
That Satisfy
Heavy House Coats—Negligees
Sweaters—Lingerie—Hosiery
THE SMART SHOP
Exclusive But Not Expensive
169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

PORTSMOUTH

A carefully selected showing
of Men's and Boys' Lounging Robes, Pajamas, Sweaters, Leather Jackets, Shirts, Neckwear, Gloves and Hosiery.
Buy where the Men themselves like to trade.
Pearson & Knowles Company
82 FLEET ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Electric Refrigerators
Washers and Radios
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
301 State Street

Cole Crest Chocolates, Schrafft's Chocolates, Chocolate Novelties
Holiday Wrapped, at
MOULTON'S
Portsmouth, N. H.

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners
EASTMAN'S
Dyers
Keep Clean with "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
298 STATE STREET TEL. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Fine Linens and Domestics
- Men's Furnishings, Boys' Clothing

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
9 BROADWAY
Phone 3460

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Come in and see our big display of
Christmas Cards
GIFTS *NOVELTIES*
PLAZA CARD SHOP
147-A Westminster St. Opp. Child's

Emile
HAIRDRESSER
Put your Head in Emile's Hands
121 Medway Street Off Wayland Avenue Telephone DExter 8914

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 Thayer Street
GIFTS
Imported and Domestic

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0636

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys INC.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

DOROTHY MATHEWS
English Plum Puddings
may be purchased from
THE SILHOUETTE SHOP
GEORGE MASON HOTEL

LYNCHBURG

A Merry American Christmas
BIBEE'S
Turkeys, Nuts, Candies, Fresh Meats, Fruits and Vegetables

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

THIS YEAR—GIVE
"Gifts that Glorify"
STYLED BY SANTA
From
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER

D. Moses & Co.
Practical Gifts Galore
For every member of the family

NEWPORT NEWS

TOYLAND
Now Open—Third Floor
NACHMAN'S
32nd Street and Washington Avenue

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

COFERS, Inc.
124 College Place
Interior Decorators
Lovely Gifts
PHONE 27167

MILTON MUSIC COMPANY
"The Complete Convenient Music Store"
108 W. FREEMASON ST.
Pianos, Electric Organs, Accordions, Band Instruments, Musical Accessories and Records
CONVENIENT TERMS
Phones: 21875 and 21876

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SMITHFIELD HAM
Plum Pudding, Mince Pies, Cakes, Beaten Biscuits, Aspics, etc.
Sarah Lee Kitchen
701 W. GRACE RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

Dial 8121 *Licensed Sanitone Cleaners*
GARLAND'S
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
303 Franklin Road

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

WE CORDIALLY INVITE YOU TO VISIT
Woodrums'
602 Virginia Street East
Complete Home Furnishers

CLARKSBURG

Make It a Furniture Christmas
LASTING GIFTS
from
PALACE Furniture Company

What Shall I Give?
Thousands of gifts are waiting to be bought inside our doors to make someone happy on Christmas day . . . They are conveniently displayed throughout our store and invite early selection.
WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR
Clarksburg and Elkins

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Archer's **FLOWERS** AND **FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP**
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	R	U	E	L		S	H	O	W	M	A	N
R		P	A	U	L		E	P	I	C		O
A	B		T	R	Y		C	A	T		T	L
H	O	P		E	D	I	T	H		E	R	A
A	R	A	B		I		O		D	O	O	N
M	E	D	O	R	A		R	O	O	S	T	
E			A					V			S	
	M	U	S	I	C		B	R	E	V	E	T
D	A	R	T		A		R		R	O	S	E
U	S	E		B	R	O	O	M		W	A	R
T	H		G	E	T		O	A	K		U	N
C		M	A	T	E		K	I	E	L		S
H	U	N	G	A	R	Y		N	A	I	L	S

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN

Dial 9328 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isae Newman Lucker, Prop.
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave. Morgantown, W. Va.

A Man's Shop
REINER and CORE
Men's Wear Tailoring
Morgantown, W. Va.

Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
ASHTON
Complete Service
Washing Lubrication
TELEPHONE 9133

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4613

Robinson's
Christmas Shopping Hours:
(starting December 17th)
9 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

This Christmas
Choose Your Gifts From
China India Brass
Crystal Novelties
Woodenware Kitchenware
Buy at
McINTOSH-WATTS
245-247 Bank St., 2-6383

Fine Furniture
Orme LIMITED
115-119 SPARKS STREET

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES
New Address
209 Sparks Street

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4323

Photographic Equipment and Supplies
Expert Developing and Printing
Garlick Films, Ltd.
87 Sparks Street 3-6244

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

LANGLEY'S
788 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 8-3111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 Bank Street 2-4241

The Gift Shop of Ottawa
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
136 SPARKS STREET
SOUVENIRS—HANDBAGS
—LUGGAGE—
"Everything in Leather"

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Hargreaves 3877, Hours 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUDGET BUNDLE
This all finished service at a very economical price is the last word in Laundry Service. Everything fully finished, no extra charge for shirts.
Try BUDGET BUNDLE
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens - China - Sporting Goods

Invite Yourself to Christmas Dinner
at
Scotts Restaurant
1180 St. Catherine St. West

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Showrooms at Montreal
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

HANDKERCHIEFS
For Ladies and Men, in a large variety of new designs and weaves, always make delightful Christmas Gifts. Other Suggestions: Scarves, Guest Towels, Doylies, Tea Napkins, Breakfast Sets and many other items.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond Street LA. 5098

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

THRIFT-STOP SHOP
MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, VEGETABLES

Cocomalt
Use the Phone—We Deliver

H. THORNBURG LANDSCAPE CO. Reg'd
For your Christmas Plants and Cut Flowers, Visit our Greenhouses
532 Hudson Ave. or Telephone DE. 1182
Cote St. Luc.

QUALITY IN EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries, Ltd.
WI. 5121

FRESH FOODS
WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
Stores Everywhere in Eastern Canada
DOMINION

FUR COATS
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
Telephone DElair 3466 First Floor Up 1103 Phillips Sq.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware. Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.

HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited
Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and Gowns; good cut; own material made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3984.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers 88 King William Street, London, E. C. 4 MAN. 3629.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street, convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countried surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services; air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices; rentals £215-£415 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

S. W. LONDON—Spacious 2-roomed flat to let furnished; twin divans, constant hot water, cooking and all other facilities; 30/- weekly. Box W-1463, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Wetherby Gardens, Kensington—Delightful first-floor unfurnished flat with garden outlook; excellent condition; constant hot water, fine rooms, 2 bed, bath, 2 reception, kitchen; also ground-floor maisonette, unfurnished, with 3 bed, bath, 2 reception; reasonable rents. Apply c/o CHARLES SAUNDERS & SON, 40, Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7. Phone Western 6811.

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention; small repairs free of charge. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 58 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4923.

LONDON—Two guest rooms; charming house with garden; ½ minute Barons Court Station. Box W-1111, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6.—Furnished divan rooms; H. and C., meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2434.

LONDON, WANDSWORTH COMMON, 7, West Side, S. W. 18—2 flatlets, overlooking Common, one partly furnished; convenient for Christian Science churches. Tel.: Battersea 2512.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE
NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL TAILORS
Uniforms a Specialty
9/10, Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1 Gerrard 3187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at
THE MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1.
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7200

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091, Hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-3 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING, POWER, INTERNAL PHONES INSTALLATIONS, ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Sloane 6335
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

ENGLAND

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO and TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) Ltd. Highgate Village, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1374
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Harrow and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N. W.
Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13 Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3121, 0887

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4188
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0136
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.—Eltham

BRYAN & CO.
Footwear Specialists
Agents for "K" and Clarks
188, HIGH STREET
Elt. 1235 Eltham S. E. 9

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

"Elizabeth"
ALL KNITTING WOOLS
And Art Needlework
Lingerie, Hosiery and Overalls
266, High Road, Lee, S. E. 13
'Phone Lee Green 2623

LONDON, S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
9, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2365

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone: GIPsy Hill 1133

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409—411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON W.—West Ealing

Blaker's
Telephone Ealing 0067
Hosiery, Drapery, Curtain Fabrics
134-136, Northfield Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13.

Ireland

BELFAST

Bell and Logan Ltd.
Linenhall Street, Belfast
Printers, Stationers, Bookbinders
Barlock and Barlet All-British Typewriters, Roneo Duplicators, Steel Office Furniture, Filing Systems, etc.

McILVEEN and ROGAN
Mohair Fur Fabric and Tweed Coats
Woollen Dresses and Millinery
45, Arthur St. Telephone 20151
Over Simpsons

For Good Watches and Clocks
TRY
R. & S. McCULLY
Watchmakers and Jewellers
4, PETER'S HILL, BELFAST
Repairs a Specialty Ph. 21307

DUBLIN

LEVERETT & FRYE LTD.
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
Head Office—36, Grafton St., Dublin
BRANCHES:
48 Highfield Road, Rathgar
24 Sandymount Green
50 Lower Drumcondra Road
Main Street, Dundrum, Co. Dublin
86 Dublin Street, Carlow
93 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk
119 O'Connell Street, Limerick

STEPHENS & BOURKE
LIMITED
SHOEMAKERS
Expert Shoe Fitting by Skilled Assistants
26, STEPHEN'S GREEN
14, COLLEGE GREEN
216 LR. RATHMINES RD
DUBLIN

Switzers
FOR CHILPRUFE, PESCO, JAEGER
and other leading makes of underwear
SWITZER & CO. LTD., DUBLIN

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Little Sister

By Virginia Carman

HOMEWORK IS A NUISANCE IF IT INTERFERES WITH PLAY THAT'S WHY I HURRY HOME FROM SCHOOL AND DO IT RIGHT AWAY.

In Lighter Vein

It Does

"We were surrounded by natives," related the explorer. "They uttered savage cries, danced madly and beat the earth with their clubs."

"Sounds to me like a golf game," said the bored listener.—Trade Winds.

Wait a Minute!

"Hello!" cried young Mr. Newlywed, entering the kitchen. "Making some bread, eh? Or maybe it's cake?"

"Oh, dear, I don't know," replied the little bride with a despairing frown, "I haven't finished yet."

Still Searching

Officer: "What's the big idea? What are you men doing climbing trees and crawling through the bushes?"

Private: "Well, sir, we camouflaged the gun before lunch, and now we can't find it." — Oil Weekly.

Answers

"Must you keep sending this confounded story to the magazines? This makes the seventeenth time I've had to read it!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Door Chimes Work?

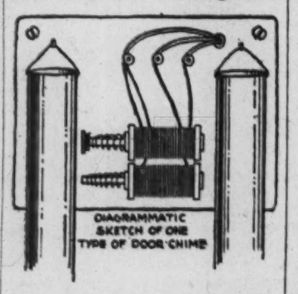
A door chime which signals with two harmonious, mellow tones the presence of a caller at the front door, and with one chime tone the fact that someone has pushed the back door button, involves two electromagnets and two tone bars or tone tubes.

The electromagnets or coils are mounted between the top ends of the two tubes or metal strips whose vibrations, when struck, make the chime tones. A metal rod or core is held horizontally to one side of each coil by a light spring.

When the electric circuit is completed by pushing a button at the front door, the coil connected to that circuit is energized and the magnetism set up draws the metal rod rapidly through the center of the coil. The coil being mounted conveniently close to one of the tone tubes, the metal rod strikes the tube smartly on its emergence from the opposite end of the coil.

When the circuit is broken by releasing the pressure on the door button, the coil loses its magnetism instantly, and the spring draws the metal rod out of the coil, the rod on its return trip hitting the tone tube located on the opposite side of the coil, producing a second chime tone and completing the two-note signal.

Pushing the button at the back door energizes the other coil. As when the front door button was pushed, this draws the metal rod into the energized coil with enough force to cause it to emerge from



the opposite end of the coil and strike one of the chime tubes. However, when the back door push button is released, the rod, instead of striking the second chime tube, is stopped by a metal bumper faced with a pad of sponge rubber. This makes no sound, so pushing the back door button results in a single chime tone, instead of the two tones which result from closing and opening the front door circuit.

Where strips of metals are used to produce the sound vibrations they commonly are enclosed in hollow metal tubes which serve as resonators and produce a mellow-sounding chime tone.

W. P. Keasbey

Poinsettia From Mexico

The poinsettia is named for Dr. Joel Poinsett, who brought the plant to the United States from Mexico in the early nineteenth century.

How They Make That Striped Christmas Candy

Wide World Photos

(1) The cooked sugar syrup is poured on an oiled marble table to cool to a workable consistency. Here the coloring and flavoring selected for this particular batch are added to the mixture. The candy maker works the mass with an iron bar into pillow-shaped lump. (2) Finished product. (3) The worker pulls the hard candy mass into a long strip and smooths it through his gloved hands into a narrow, flat ribbon as he feeds it into the cutting machine. The cutter may be adjusted to chop the candy into various designs. The candy batch for canes, treated in the same manner up to this point, goes through a canvas-covered roller which twists the mass as it draws it out and gives a spiral turn to the strips. The candy sticks are then cut to the desired length with a pair of shears and the cane handles are turned by hand. From the cutter, the candy goes to the cooling and packaging room. (4) The stripes are placed on the hard candy mass. The metal hood above the candy maker's hands directs hot air from a gas flame on to the pillow of candy, keeping it soft and pliable.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Lake Tear on the southwestern slope of Mount Marcy; 4,300 feet above sea level.
2. On the island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago.
3. Northwestern Montana.
4. A musical festival for song competition held by German singing societies.
5. Texas, with 3,695 square miles.
6. Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas; it has jurisdiction over Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, East Warren, Wyo., and Arizona, except Yuma.
7. On the San Diego River, California; for water supply.
8. Mount LaConte, Tennessee; so named for the view it affords.
9. The Chicago Board of Trade.
10. Important rail center 95 miles northwest of Moscow.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Azad, Maulana Abul Kalam (mou-lä'-nd ä-bo͝ol' kä-läm' ä-zäd')—President of the India Congress Party.

Magraz, José Luis Arrese (hō-sā' lwĕs är-rā'-sā mägräth')—General Secretary of the Falangist Party in Spain.

Mendigal, Gen. Jean (zhăN mäN'-dē'-gäl') — Chief of the French North African Air Force.

Moengo (mo͞ong'-gō) — Site of important bauxite mines in Dutch Guiana.

Novikoff, Maj. Gen. Vassili Vassilovitch (vû-syĕ'-lyû-ĭ vû-syĕ'-lyû-vyĭch nô'-vyĭ-kôf)—Commander of the Russian Army in North Iran.

Peña, Lázaro (lä'-sä-rō pā'-nyä)—Head of the Cuban Confederation of Workers.

Ustachi — Popular spelling for Ustaši—(o͞o-stä'-shē)—Members of the Croatian official political party.

von Schirach, Baldur (bäl'-do͝or fôn shē'-räĸ) — Reich youth leader and Nazi Governor of Vienna.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Aleutian Islands (ă-lū'-shăn; or ă-lo͞o'-shăn)—Islands in the Bering Strait, between Alaska and Siberia, owned by the United States.

Bangkok (băng'-kŏk'; or băng'-kŏk)—Capital of Thailand.

Hainan (hī'-nän') — Island between Hong Kong and French Indo-China.

Haiphong (hī'-fŏng')—Chief port of northern French Indo-China.

Hawaii (hä-wī'-ē)—Largest of the Hawaiian Islands.

Oahu (ō-ä'-ho͞o)—Important island of the Hawaiian group.

Taganrog (tä'-gän-rŏk')—Russian seaport of the Caucasus.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Loyal to His Flock

St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs., England

The British Empire Medal has recently been awarded to Fred Mitchell, a Somerset shepherd, whose story has been told in the daily papers.

During a recent air raid, many incendiary and high explosive bombs fell near the lambing-pens. At once, Mitchell dashed through the flames, and carried his lambs to a safe place, while the ewes came trotting after him. In this way the whole of his flock was saved.

Where Would You Find—

1. The highest named body of water in the State of New York?
2. Japan's newest air base?
3. Flathead Lake?
4. A saenger-fest?
5. The State which has the third largest inland water area?
6. The headquarters of the Eighth Corps Area of the U. S. Army?
7. El Capitan Dam?
8. The Grandstand of the Smokies?
9. The principal grain dealing exchange in the United States?
10. Kalinin?

(Answers appear on this page)

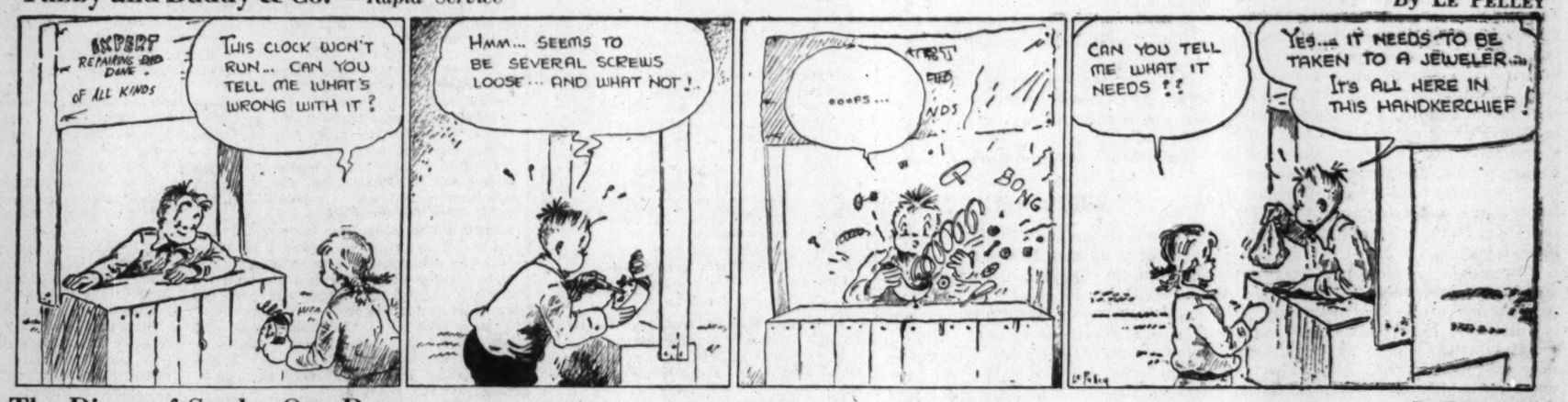
Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Parking space: An unoccupied space about seven feet wide and 16 feet long next to the curb—on the other side of the street.

Detroit News: Schiller's "William Tell" is barred from the stages of Nazi Germany, though not, of course, because it glorifies the resistance of a small nation to tyranny, but as a measure of apple conservation.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Rapid Service*

By Le Pelley


EXPERT REPAIRING DONE OF ALL KINDS
THIS CLOCK WON'T RUN... CAN YOU TELL ME WHAT'S WRONG WITH IT?
HMM... SEEMS TO BE SEVERAL SCREWS LOOSE... AND WHAT NOT!
OOPS...
BONG
CAN YOU TELL ME WHAT IT NEEDS??
YES... IT NEEDS TO BE TAKEN TO A JEWELER... IT'S ALL HERE IN THIS HANDKERCHIEF!

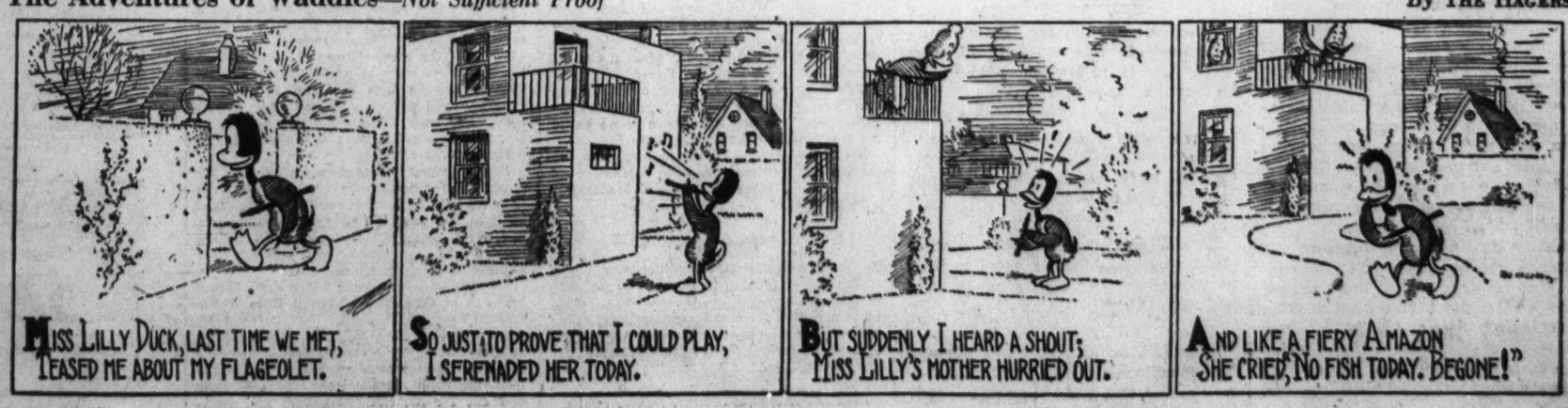
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Race Today!*

By Rodgers

The Boss suddenly started running lickety split today—
"Oh boy! Here's where we have a good race!" I thought—
But just as I really began to get up steam, he started to slide on a slippery place on the sidewalk!
And then turned around and did the same thing all over again!
Shucks!

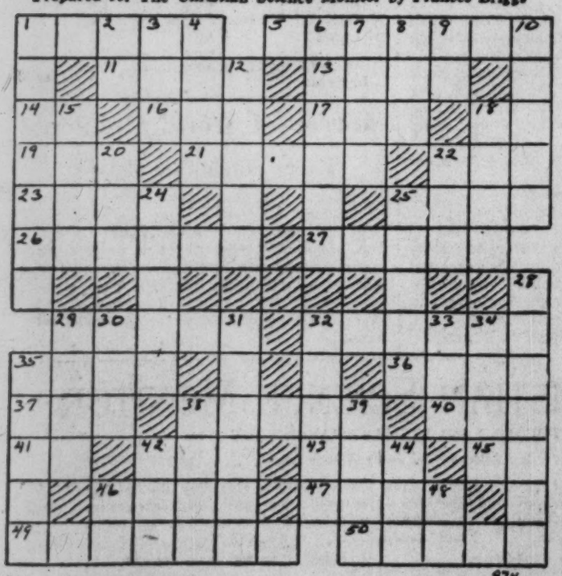
The Adventures of Waddles—*Not Sufficient Proof*

By The Hagers


MISS LILLY DUCK, LAST TIME WE MET, TEASED ME ABOUT MY FLAGEOLET.
SO JUST TO PROVE THAT I COULD PLAY, I SERENADED HER TODAY.
BUT SUDDENLY I HEARD A SHOUT; MISS LILLY'S MOTHER HURRIED OUT.
AND LIKE A FIERY AMAZON SHE CRIED, "NO FISH TODAY. BEGONE!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is thin porridge?
5—Phineas Taylor Barnum was what?
11—Who is Mr. Dombey's son in Dickens' novel?
13—Of heroic scale or mold.
14—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
16—Attempt.
17—What animal purrs when pleased?
18—What is symbol for thallium?
19—What is a twining Eurasian vine?
21—Who is mentioned with Alice and Alegra in "The Children's Hour"?
22—Epoch.
23—A Bedouin is what?
25—What river of Scotland flows into Firth of Clyde?
26—Who is heroine of Byron's "Corsair"?
27—What is a perch on which fowls rest at night?
29—What is said to be the speech of angels?
32—What is a written official or authoritative message?
35—A javelin is what?
36—What flower is anciently a symbol of secrecy?
37—To employ.
38—The old woman tossed up higher than moon carried what under her arm?
40—Armed conflict is what?
41—What is symbol of thorium?
42—Obtain.
43—What tree is often described as "knotted"?
45—What prefix means "not"?
46—What do you call ship's officer ranking below the captain?
47—What is a seaport city of Prussia?
48—Where do the Magyars dwell?
50—Brads are what?

Down

1—Who wrote "The Wind in the Willows"?
2—Aloft.
3—Consume.
4—What is a decoy or bait for fish or animals?
6—Who is bravest of Trojan warriors in the "Iliad"?
7—What is a large fish of Atlantic Ocean?
8—Humor.
9—Master of Ceremonies (abbr.).
10—Who was man without a country?
13—Sardis was capital of what ancient country?
15—What is past tense of "bear"?
18—In what gait of a horse do legs move in diagonal pairs?
20—Writing tablet is what?
22—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
24—A braggadocio would do what?
28—What is capital of Delaware?
28—Whose novel is "Tristram Shandy"?
29—What is a warm mixture of bran and water fed to horses?
30—What suffix forms nouns signifying the result of an action?
31—Who is a British-American radio commentator and author?
33—What is subject of one of Tennyson's poems?
33—Solemn assertion is what?
34—Who was a son of Isaac and Rebekah?
35—What was Peter Stuyvesant's nationality?
38—What is second letter of Greek alphabet?
39—Prime.
43—What do you call any forcible restraint of speech?
44—What is a large parrot of New Zealand?
46—What is symbol for manganese?
48—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Sense of Release

Emotionally America's chief feeling after a week of war is very plainly one of release—now that the issue is clear, now that it knows what it has to do and can proceed fearlessly to do it.

All these weeks, the problem has been tugging at Americans and they have turned away—as from any personal problem which one is reluctant to face.

When, willingly or unwillingly, from within or from outside ourselves, we do come face to face with a big challenge—we draw a long breath, the danger seems to diminish and the opportunity looms. We have become ready and somehow equipped with the necessary qualities to bring the victory.

It is like that now with America. It may have thought it was not ready to confront the foe—not the foe of nations and peoples, but of opposition to all that stands for freedom and progress, beauty and light and joy. With a growing disquiet, America has looked on and weighed and conjectured and hoped the challenge would not come. Thinking it was far away, imagining it was safe. And now all that is changed.

Suddenly, with trustful relief, America in only a few days has ranged itself alongside the forces of democracy and freedom. Now for action, it says. Now for the proof of all that it has stood for through the years since the Constitution, since the Bill of Rights, since America took its place among the nations. Eager, strong, courageous, confident, America is surging forward—America united to achieve a noble goal.

Vichy—in Behalf of Frenchmen

The first open protest by Vichy against Nazi executions of Frenchmen comes at a time when Nazi forces are reported in retreat all along the Russian battlefront and when the war has become—to use an inaccurate Vichy word—"intercontinental." It comes at a time, too, when Nazi pressures on Vichy for use of French colonial territory and France's fleet must be increasing because of the Nazis' increasing need of new victories and new resources.

This does not necessarily mean that Vichy is emboldened by the turn of events, though Marshal Pétain—and even the Darlans—must be wondering whether the outcome of this war is as certain as they once thought it. What the protest may more probably signify is a growing restlessness throughout France—an undercurrent of hope among a once-free people coupled with rising resentment at their treatment by the Nazi overlords. This alone would explain Vichy's evident wish for wide dissemination of its protest among the French people. The Pétain regime may have felt itself endangered by popular belief that it was doing a great deal for the Third Reich but nothing to protect its own people.

Propaganda to convince Frenchmen that their Government is behind them in their opposition to Hitler may be calculated to keep the French people trustful of their leadership. But France may express this trust in unexpected ways. Through publicizing its protest to the Nazis, Vichy is voicing an attitude that may inspire new resistance to the "new order" throughout France.

It is said that this is not the first time Vichy has protested to the Nazis. It is the first time that the protest has been made known to the French people. The Nazis may feel obligated to approve of this as necessary to keeping up the farce in which Nazi-bound agents have ruled France as a "French Government." Yet the step has its dangers for the Nazis. If it is only in protests against Naziism that the people of France and the so-called Government of France can find common ground, what is to become of the dream of "collaboration"?

"Little" Voices

They do not croon and yammer on the radio, or whine at you from the screen of your neighborhood movie house. They are only little voices. But they sometimes sing big songs—songs with words like "freedom" and "liberty"—or maybe only "laugh" and "love." Perhaps it is a waitress clearing the trays in a one-arm lunch place. Or a man with a black face heaving coal into a basement chute. Even a "little" voice that is consistently off key can be surprisingly welcome, if it comes from an honest heart.

What a deal of simple pleasure one misses when too absorbed to appreciate the "little" voices that radiate cheer and comfort and good feeling. Such "little" voices are really big. They can send halfway across the world a note of hope, of faith, of courage—of ultimate freedom for all "little" voices.

Russia in the Pacific

Americans had counted on Russia. In the listing of military assets in any war in the Pacific the utility of Vladivostok as the nearest base for bombing Japan was always mentioned. Because most Americans had assumed that Russia would immediately join the Allies against her ancient enemy, uneasy questionings arose when no war declaration came from Moscow and no blow was struck from Vladivostok. The statement of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, should clear the air a bit.

The gist of his remarks is that for the present Russia wishes to concentrate on Hitler, the primary enemy, and "moving spirit of the whole gang." Moscow's chief reason, apparently, is the belief that to open up a second front against Japan in the East would weaken the splendid effort against the Nazis in the West. Tokyo is as close to Vladivostok as Vladivostok is to Tokyo when bombing is considered, and Russia may have gained a new respect for Japanese air power in the last week.

The more Russia's position is examined, the more clear it is that Moscow's relations to the British-American war effort are complicated by other considerations. A few months ago Britain and America were waiting to see how Russia would help herself. Russia now may wish to know what compensations there would be for risking Japanese attack. The Soviet may be looking ahead, asking what the British and American position will be toward some of Russia's ideas about a peace settlement. In Moscow there are few illusions about the basic cleavages between Russian Communism and British-American democracy. Nor should there be in London and Washington.

Yet it would be wise to avoid unwarranted suspicions and Axis-planted rumors. Russia has been doing a magnificent job of resisting Nazi aggression, a job which helps all others engaged in that task. There should be appreciation for that service. And in America and Britain there should be some understanding of a reluctance to open up a second front, for both have had the same reluctance.

The event may prove again that waiting to be attacked is dangerous. All the evidence in this struggle so far teaches that holding back to seek solitary safety or gain is short-sighted. The war has repeatedly proved to be one war. Far-sighted, unselfish and courageous lending of a hand against the common foe has proved the best strategy. As that lesson grows clearer to the British, Chinese and Americans—so clear that they decide to establish a united war council—it may become clearer also in Moscow.

"Who Says?"

"Who says we can't!" That was the spirit of workmen at the Fore River shipyard in Quincy, Massachusetts, who set themselves to a new record of ninety days for building a tanker and finished it in sixty-three.

It's the spirit of civilian laborers at Guam who were reported to have dropped their tools for guns and joined the Marines in defense of the island.

It's the spirit of two lads in Boston who reached a recruiting office after closing hours and spent the night in a near-by police station so they could be first in line in the morning.

It's the spirit of America these days. Not that America underestimates its adversary. Not that Americans are going in for a lot of chest-thumping.

But the country's buckling down to business, and no fooling. From coast to coast men and women are hastening to register for duty—for military service, civilian defense, factory jobs.

Like the men at Fore River who went all-out to "show 'em we can build ships faster than they can be sunk," the Nation is rising spontaneously to the needs of the hour.

And who says Americans can't pull together!

American colleges are "speeding up education" to free students for war work. Also there are others who must be taught a lesson quickly.

Farmer Jim remarks that it looks to him as though folks will have to get together after the war and build some hog-tight fences.

It's difficult for Americans to understand why the Japanese tried so hard to save face, when they seem to have had two of them.

Shouldn't the instructions for quenching incendiaries mention "gumption" as well as G-2, and "sand" as well as sand?

Our Readers Say—

Why Not Give Defense Stamps?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

While visiting my sister in New York recently, the conversation turned on the coming Christmas season, and it was suggested that in place of the usual gifts, in view of the expensive defense program, a better plan would be to give defense stamps.

Now that we have actually been precipitated right into the thick of things, it seems to me to be a more excellent idea than ever.

Let's give the youngsters a chance to participate in defense! Imbue them with the desire to save and lend this money to our Government—it's really for our own protection—and by giving a Defense Stamp album containing even only a few stamps, either as a Christmas gift or in addition, I'm sure it will be an incentive to see how quickly these albums can be filled.

We have definitely reached the stage where we must be willing—nay, even eager—to sacrifice the luxuries of material living and buckle down to the great task of destroying these evil elements let loose in the world today, for all time.

(MRS.) W. F. KOHLMAN

Rochester, N. Y.

Among the Objectives

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The war is only two days old as I write this—which may account for the note of immaturity that has shown itself. There are two cases in particular which seem to reflect a disgraceful adolescence.

On Monday noon, the girls in this house crowded in the living room to hear the President's declaration. We were a solemn group. And when we heard Congress shout at the proclamation, we were both horrified and disgusted. "After all," said one, "this is a war and not a football game."

The reaction to the air-raid alarms on Tuesday are the other striking example of immaturity. One would think Americans might have learned something from the calmness and nobility of the English home front. The Englishman realizes that one of his duties is to avoid gossip and ignore rumor. Dignity and determination can be mixed.

We realize the emotional strain our country is in, and that a slight hysteria is the normal companion for a two-day-old war. As the war grows older we hope there will be a calm preparedness and quiet dignity here, too. For aren't the establishment of sanity and truth among the objectives?

345 Munger Hall, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. JOAN DAWKINS

The Beauty Industry's Sacrifice

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To the average layman, the word "beauty" connotes superficiality, or something designed to please the esthetic senses. But the word also spells bread and butter for more than a quarter of a million people!

The beauty industry rates third in size in the United States. It is true that many articles sold and used in this industry are luxuries. It is also true that practically every article used in this industry comes in for drastic reduction in quantity, as well as for the 10 per cent luxury tax.

The actual number employed in beauty shops represents perhaps one-fourth, certainly not more than one-third of the quarter of a million people mentioned. Behind them is an army of skilled chemical, mechanical, or electrical engineers; laboratory experts, and innumerable laborers. Half of these people will be out of a job as a result of this restriction and taxation!

While we are being humanitarians, why not help these people to remain independent and thereby add to the security of our nation?

Unnecessary hardships may defeat the nation's purpose by lessening its strength and weakening morale. People have to be confident before they can enter wholeheartedly into a battle.

Other industries, too, have been affected but they should speak for themselves.

Chicago EDNA M. ROHDE

Toward Reduction of Tariffs

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of Sept. 13 details of recommendations by Dr. Michael A. Heilperin are set forth for postwar policy.

May I ventilate the question of ad valorem duty?

As collected today, it induces competing nations to reduce wages to save duties payable, whereas if it were based on the basic wage paid, declared and accepted by an International Board every year, lower wages might be increased to lessen the duty payable.

For example, if one exporting country pays wages on a standard basis, say $20.00 a week, and another country on $10.00, then ad valorem duty of say 2½ per cent might be multiplied by the difference in dollars, or any better method.

In other words, nations would be encouraged to raise wages to a standard and to reduce international barriers.

HERBERT ROSS

Wellington, New Zealand.

"Be Ye Not Troubled"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my deep gratitude to the Monitor for its Editorial, "Be Ye Not Troubled."

When the "wars and rumors of wars" were entering our home, I knew something comforting would come the next day when the postman brought the paper. When it came I turned first to the Editorial Page.

Thank God for a paper that can calm our fears first. When we know it is "moral chemicalization," we are sure there is no cause for alarm, but to "know the Truth."

We have five sons, one already in the service and two now ready to enlist.

(MRS.) ELEANOR G. HARMAN

Montclair, N. J.

Our Job

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Our job is to help in every way possible to see that civilization, however weak, isn't thrown back a thousand years or more. This can, of course, only be done by the defeat of the totalitarians. WILLIAM C. MCNUTT

Emporia, Kan.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Feeling That's Unanimous

Christmas Came in June

They have brought in boughs and covered the whole face of a building on Fifth Avenue; reindeer prance through windows, and Christmas trees, humble or huge, are on every block. They have crossed out "early" and written in "late" on the little sign which last week said, "It isn't too early to buy Christmas cards." Pretty girls wear mistletoe on chic lapels; men carry armfuls of gifts; and everyone is ready . . . if jingle and shine make readiness.

But I keep thinking of that realest Christmas gift I ever gave. There was no snow on the ground, nor any holly wreaths, nor any other gifts, except the swift ones that fly from eye to eye. But it was a wonderful Christmas. It came, as it happened, in June, two years ago in Sweden. June, because by December I should be far away. But Christmas, Per said, may be whenever dear friends are together.

When I had visited them before, they made their little house big to entertain me. They had no English, so they had to speak in kindness; I had no Swedish, so I had to answer in joy.

♦ ♦ ♦

"I want to take them something," I said to Per. "Some kind of gift for all the house."

"We shall take yourself," he said. "There is no gift to a house better than a guest."

"No," I said, "you must help me think of just the right thing."

I looked in the shops as we drove through Malmö and Hälsingborg, but what I wanted was in no shop. I knew I should find it, because when the heart seeks a gift to give, roses leap into bloom even in deserts.

I found it, of course, where I least expected to. We passed a tiny red house down in the valley of Per's own town, and the children clapped their hands and cried out excitedly at the very sight of the house.

"It is where the Christmas *spettekakas* are baked," Per said. "Magnold Lindquist. She is a grandmother, and her great-grandmother before her baked the *spettekakas* for this valley."

He told me about them, those traditional cakes baked for great occasions on the ancient spits of the Skåne fireplaces.

But thrifty, beautiful Seiv, Per's wife, was scandalized when she realized what we were saying. She shook her head amid a torrent of housewifely protest.

"Seiv says it is too expensive," Per said. "She forget you are American!" His blue eyes twinkled, then he became serious. Perhaps it would be too expensive, he said. A *spettekaka* must have six dozen eggs. . . . He took out an envelope and figured, and translated the kroner into quarters, while Seiv clucked disapprovingly. But under the clucking she was sparkling like a child.

♦ ♦ ♦

Per and I went down to the cottage to arrange it, not casually but with ceremony. I was introduced with a volley of Swedish explanation, and the white-capped little woman with the pink hands wrapped in her apron bobbed and smiled shyly, and the quince-faced, round husband bowed from the waist as if I were . . . well, as if I were an American. We sat on the edge of carved oak chairs and talked politely; we ate small cakes, and paid sedate compliments to each other. And finally it was arranged.

By night the whole village of Norra Rurem knew that we were going to carry a Christmas *spettekaka* into Småland for a gift. "Gunnar will get up and build her fire at four," Per said. "She will begin baking at six. The Lindquist house will open its eye early tomorrow."

But it opened its eye even earlier than we expected, for when we came home from dancing, through the middle-of-the-night twilight, we saw the glowing, wide-awake eye of the *spettekaka* house down in the valley, and we knew that Gunnar was already tending the fire.

"It will be a fine cake," Per said, "They begin it at three." We slept a little while, and then we too were up.

So that everyone might share the festivity of the baking, the village street before the Lindquist house was strewn with boughs from the little juniper trees which Gunnar had cut for his fire. Neighbors and well-wishers came and went, laughing and remembering.

Magnold, wordless and rapt, was beating the batter. Her hair looked as starched as her apron. A mountain of eggshells towered beside her, and the song of the spoon, swift as a whip, rang through the little house.

The recipe is simple . . . in ingredients but not process. Only the fabulous eggs, a little flour, and sugar and butter go into it. But the most important ingredient of all is patience—ninety minutes of brisk Swedish beating.

The spit, four feet long and tapering in diameter from two feet to ten inches, was hundreds of years old (the cottage was built in the sixteenth century), iron, grayed to velvet from centuries of fire, but polished like agate. Gunnar's fire was replenished from behind it, with a cradle of brilliant embers constantly sifting down under it.

It was a breathless moment when the first foamy layer of batter was put on the cylinder. Mrs. Lindquist slowly turned the spit, and the rich batter baked to fluted ivory. Layer after layer was piled on as honored neighbors turned the handle slowly and gravely all through the morning.

At last it was finished. The spit was taken from its rack and cooled and then backed out of the beautiful, incredibly tall cake. Not a person spoke nor breathed, for there have been *spettekakas* that crumbled. But not Magnold Lindquist's, everyone cried exuberantly when the danger was past, never Magnold Lindquist's!

Now the frosting went on—a simple, glittering sugar frosting in festoons and curlicues, all around the towering walls. And at last the roses. Not just any roses, but the best in the valley, to crown the top.

Children came racing, and then stood, silent with joy, looking in the door. Birds sang in the cherry trees, sun sparkled on frosting, and it was Christmas in the heart.

Mrs. Lindquist, pink with triumph, shook hands with everyone and beamed, and over and over murmured that three-syllabled conversation-shrug which means "Not at all . . . think nothing of it . . . no, indeedy."

"But yes," everyone said. "You have never baked such a *spettekaka*."

"It had to be our masterpiece to travel from Skåne to Småland," Gunnar remarked.

"This cake will travel farther than to Småland," Per said. "This will go to America itself. To be tasted in words for years and years . . . for many Christmases."

Yes, for many Christmases. For now, and for you, if you will accept it.

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

The Wide Horizon

Bases for Checkmating Japan?

Japan's entry into the war against the democratic allies lends peculiar significance to the following article, written by a military authority who prefers to remain anonymous, which appeared in the news columns of The Christian Science Monitor June 25, last.

Germany's war on Russia has presented a sudden opportunity for the United States to checkmate Japan in the Pacific.

For Russian co-operation with Britain can provide the democracies with the one thing they need to bring their defense within striking distance of Nippon.

The answer is air bases—air bases on Russia's Pacific outposts. . . .

♦ ♦ ♦

In the past while still a party to the limitation of armament treaties, Japan made every effort to restrict the number of airplane carriers allowed the United States. The Japanese Government was well aware of the havoc that bombs could work in their teeming cities filled with inflammable and flimsy wooden structures.

The flying range of the plane has steadily increased. The exception of a few years ago is now commonplace.

With Manila some 1,600 miles away, Tokyo until recently could afford to discount United States bombers. And even today 1,600-mile round trips cannot be negotiated by the run-of-the-mine bomber.

However, there are places under the Russian flag which are within striking range of the populous Japanese cities, and it may well be that Washington has its eyes fixed on them to afford lease-lend facilities to its planes.

The Kamchatka peninsula pointing like a dagger at Japan is only a hop from the bases the United States has established in the Aleutian Islands, and Vladivostok is well within flying distance of Kamchatka.

There are several sheltered harbors in Kamchatka, the most developed, perhaps, is Petropavlovsk.

Petropavlovsk is some 1,000 miles from the northern end of Honshu, and about 1,300 from both Tokyo and Vladivostok.

It is true that Kamchatka weather is undependable, but modern blind flying devices enable planes to navigate under conditions which would have been impossible not so long ago.

It would appear to be entirely feasible for United States planes to hop to Petropavlovsk and thence to Vladivostok. Almost any part of the Japanese Empire is within easy flying distance of Vladivostok for any modern bomber.

♦ ♦ ♦

All that is needed are bases in Russian territory.

The United States traded fifty destroyers for badly needed bases in the Atlantic.

Will it trade lend-lease supplies for highly desirable bases adjacent to Alaska and the chain of the Aleutian Islands which the United States is already spending large sums to fortify?

There are many ways the arrangement might be worked. Britain has accepted Russia as an ally. There is nothing to prevent the British taking over air bases at Kamchatka and Vladivostok.

Then, under the lend-lease provisions, planes could be flown—with only negligible water jumps—for delivery to the British at these key points in the Far East. It is even possible to conceive of using such bases as stepping stones in flying planes across Russia, for use by the British based in Western Russia, for bombing attacks upon Germany's Eastern Front.

Many military authorities agree that in these difficult times, the United States should be willing to come to some sort of agreement with Russia provided it enables America to put an effective damper on Japan so it can devote its entire energy to stamping out elsewhere the flames which threaten to engulf civilization.

It may eventuate that "lend-lease" will produce results never dreamed of when it was enacted.

See Editorial, "Russia in the Pacific," in Column 2.

Mirror of World Opinion

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This war will demand sacrifices of all of us, perhaps far heavier than we have yet imagined. They must be borne proudly and uncomplainingly. Not one of us dares shirk his individual responsibility, for the kind of unity that will bring us victory is compounded of the staunch determination of every single one of us to do his part.—*Detroit News.*

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